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THE TIMES

Irving Wardle at
the Edinburgh
Festival, page 12

Government will n restrictive als by service lustries

to outlaw price-fixing and other restrictive
es in almost all commercial services, vary-
m travel agents to undertakers, were
d yesterday by Mrs Williams, Secretary of
or Prices and Consumer Protection. The
professions are excluded.
inviting representatives of about 80
to submit views within two months.

Professional bodies cluded from list

Clayton
ent plans to outlaw
g and uncompetitive
wide range of service
e announced yester-
Williams, Secretary of
Prices and Consumer
disclosed that she
tend restrictive trade
laws for goods to
given the trades two
which to comment
issue an order in less
months. Her depart-
rday issued a list of
whom the order
ly. It included road
travel agents, flying
building societies,
animal-breeders,
singers and owners of
The department
i that exclusion from
not imply exemption
rder.
sumers' Association
combed the plan, but
disappointment that
l services were to be
"The men in the
find it add that when
a house his estate
st register a restric-
ce but his solicitor
hat professional ser-
not within the scope
Trading Act Amend-
then included were
hen the Fair Trading
fore Parliament.
order is laid, traders
to restrictive agree-
ed by it will have to
sm with the Office of
filing. If Mr John
Director-General of
ag, considers any such
damaging to the
can have it referred
Restrictive Practices
lure to comply with
s ruling constitutes
even would not com-
be Government's plan
A member of his staff
uld not affect them
order was laid.
lams wants to check
and agreements with
l companies apportion
reding areas to each
restricting consumer

choice. She is also aiming at
common conditions of contract
in which rival companies offer
the same terms. The order will
apply to oral and written agree-
ments and to scales of charges
recommended by trade associa-
tions.
The move marks the first
step in implementing Part 10
of the Fair Trading Act of 1973.
Because of that Mrs Williams
has given the trades two months
instead of the statutory mini-
mum of one in which to submit
comments.
Some trades expressed con-
cern that the list appended to
the official announcement might
be taken to presume guilt for
those named, and innocence for
the rest. The Department of
Prices and Consumer Protection
pointed out, after issuing the
list, that it was meant to be
illustrative only.
It names more than 80 trades,
including shipbroking, car
parks, furniture removing,
messenger services, banking,
stockbroking, bill-posting, ticket
agencies, horseracing, dancing
schools, hire of bathing tubs,
bingo halls, hotels, beauty par-
lours, laundries, sweeps and
commercial photographers.
Building societies' interest rates
are excluded.
Mr Ian Hall, general secre-
tary of the Association of
Photographic Laboratories,
said: "We have taken ourselves
to be suppliers of goods and
have applied the Restrictive
Practices Act to our
industry."
The Motor Agents' Associa-
tion said: "This means that we
shall no longer be able to
publish our recommended
breakdown charges. We regret
that this has been included. We
believe that responsible trade
associations can establish a
basis from which people can
judge if they are being over-
charged or not."
"Without it, all the sharks in
the market can come along and
people will have no way of
deciding if they are being over-
charged. We think this plan
cannot be in the interests of
consumers."

is surprised by move
et Stone
usion of some finan-
industries in Mrs
list has surprised
the companies con-
e unit trust industry,
n the list, believes
s not use restrictive
except where it is
by the Government.
ment of Trade has
the pricing formula
industry and that
taking the maximum
trust groups may
societies will also

Mr Shore agrees to Court Line inquiry

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor
An investigation into the
affairs of Court Line and all
its subsidiaries was ordered by
the Government last night
under Section 165 (B) of the
Companies Act, 1948. Ministers
are pledging their full coopera-
tion and will make all their
information available.
This development came less
than a week after the financial
crash of one of Britain's leading
travel groups during which
period Opposition spokesmen
have pressed repeatedly for an
official inquiry.
Announcing the Government's
decision, Mr Shore, Secretary of
State for Trade, repeated his
determination to reinforce pro-
tection for individual holiday-
makers. Discussions to be pur-
sued urgently with the Civil
Aviation Authority and the
travel industry "will not be
limited to any particular
method".

Mr Shore said the terms of
reference would include all cir-
cumstances leading up to the
group's failure and the losses
suffered by holidaymakers and
other members of the public
in Britain and abroad.
They will be able to investigate
the affairs of the subsidiaries, and
the Government will be ready to
cooperate to the full in the inquiry,
and to this end will make avail-
able to the inspectors all the in-
formation available.
The Government at all material
times for which they may call.
They will be asked to report as
soon as possible and where practi-
cable to make interim reports on
matters of particular public
interest.

It might be two years before
any findings are submitted for
possible publication.
In authorizing an inquiry, Mr
Shore has invoked powers of the
Companies Act for an investi-
gation in circumstances suggest-
ing fraudulent or unlawful
conduct.
Last night he gave more in-
formation about the Govern-
ment's dealings with the com-
pany after the announcement at
the end of June that Court
Shipbuilders would be taken
over.

He disclosed that as early as
August 1, a report sought from
City accountants examining
Court Line's longer term viabil-
ity and cash resources indicated
difficulties in future
borrowing requirements. A solu-
tion became urgent, and from
August 2 to August 13 the
Government explored alterna-
tive plans for disposing of the
leisure activities. On August 13
it became clear the attempt
could not succeed.
For the next two days Mr
Shore personally considered
with Court Line and other
interests a scheme to protect
holidaymakers until the end of
September. A limited govern-
ment guarantee for the neces-
sary bank borrowing and a
government indemnity for the
liquidator to cover creditors' claims
were involved.
On August 15, Court Line was
told that the Government could
not arrange an effective scheme.
Five companies liquidated.
Court Line last night disclosed
that it had placed five of the
companies involved in the col-
lapse into voluntary liquidation
(our Business News Staff
writes).
The group said it had become
clear that there was a need to
clarify with the Association of
British Travel Agents "the posi-
tion regarding substantial sums
held by travel agents, and to
provide for the maintenance of
essential records". The com-
panies are: Clarksons Holiday
Holdings; Clarksons Holidays;
Halcyon Holidays; Associated
Travel and Leisure Service; and
Court Travel.
Other Court Line news, page 2
Mr Benn's task, page 17



Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition, with Mr Paulo Didio, a worker at the Schweppes factory, Sidcup, yesterday, during a tour of his Bexley-Sidcup constituency.

Tory plan to benefit women and elderly

By David Wood
Political Editor
The essential strategy of Sir
Keith Joseph's Social Security
Act, 1973, has been retained in
a policy paper on pensions pub-
lished yesterday by the Conser-
vative leadership. It is argued
that it will be of first impor-
tance after the general election
to reestablish the Joseph prin-
ciple of a state pension, review-
able at six-monthly intervals,
and the growth of sound occu-
pational pensions schemes based
on employer-worker contribu-
tions.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC,
shadow Secretary of State for
Social Services, said when he
introduced the document yester-
day that the immediate reactiva-
tion of the Act, which has been
suspended by the Government,
would soon lead to better pro-
vision for women's pensions,
perhaps some flexibility in re-
tirement age and pension rates,
and abolition of the earnings
rule that penalizes pensioners
who want to go on working.

The paper, in effect, counters
the announcement by Mrs
Castle, Secretary of State for
Social Services, of the Govern-
ment's decision to put the 1973
Act in a pigeon-hole.
Sir Geoffrey said in London
yesterday that since the 1973
Act was passed there had been
a great surge in occupational
schemes to provide secondary
pensions. But for the Govern-
ment's decision, benefits in
existing schemes would have
been improved; millions more
workers would have been
covered by a funded pension
for the first time, especially
manual workers and women.
"But for the destructive de-
cision of the minority socialist
government," he said, "this
scheme would have started next
April. It is now, tragically, too
late to meet that need. We shall
act to ensure that the scheme
will start not later than April,
1976." Meanwhile, important
benefits would be lost to widows
and dependants.
Sir Geoffrey repeatedly in-
sisted that a funded pension
scheme was always going to be pre-
ferable to the *pay-as-you-go* pension
schemes of politicians when
they talked about the state
scheme. Secondly, he wanted
to see more resources switched
to investment.
He conceded that the state of
the stock market might be

discouraging to the investment
of pension funds, but he still
thought such investments were
sounder than any "Castle in
the air", based on nothing more
substantial than the printing
presses of a future generation.
In the words of the policy
paper: "The Conservative
commitment to properly funded
occupational pensions is built
upon foundations that are as
firm as any that can be iden-
tified in the economic uncertain-
ties of 1974."

If the 1973 Act was imper-
fect, it still stood as "the
quickest possible way of laying
a firm foundation for future
developments". But the pace
of progress would depend upon
the restoration of a healthy
economy, and a real boost to
investment could be expected
from the increased funding of
pensions schemes.
On the basis of studies
carried out by a group of
Conservative MPs, led by Mr
Kenneth Clarke, Sir Geoffrey's
policy paper considers improve-
ments which could be made in
occupational pension schemes
for women, so that "a woman
would receive for equal contribu-
tions benefits that were
equal to those payable for a
man". The right would be
to be established for a woman to
be admitted to a pension
scheme run by her employer.

The paper comments on the
"substantial arguments" for
a more flexible retirement age
for men as well as women, but
cautiously notes that a Con-
servative government would not
rush into changes, because
"the purpose of the scheme
would be frustrated if it were
changed in such a way as to
increase substantially the num-
ber of people retiring at any
age before they had made
adequate savings for a second
pension and adequate contribu-
tions to their basic state
pension".

Sir Geoffrey suggests that one
improvement might be to make
changes in the second pension
scheme so that a woman who
works until she is 65 would be
entitled to the right to the same
pension as a man if she has an
equal contribution record.
Moreover, those who wanted to
work beyond the statutory re-
tirement age should be encour-
aged to do so.

Mr Wilson to address TUC next month

By Paul Routledge
Labour Correspondent
Mr Wilson is to address the
annual Trades Union Congress
in Brighton early next month.
The TUC General Council
yesterday unanimously agreed
to a proposal from Lord Allen
of Fallowfield, the chairman
and leader of the shop workers,
that he should be invited as a
mark of trade unions' apprecia-
tion for the Government's record
since taking office.

A date has yet to be fixed,
but the most likely day is Thurs-
day, September 5, the day after
delegates discuss economic
policy and the TUC's "social
contract" with the Government.
Mr Len Murray, general
secretary of the TUC, was at
pains yesterday to discount the
notion that the unions were pro-
viding Mr Wilson with a prime
political platform.

"In the light of the Labour
Government's response to the
things which the trade union
movement had asked for, and
in the light of the relationship
between the TUC and the Govern-
ment, it was felt desirable
to have the Prime Minister
present to give an account of
the things the Government has
done, is doing and is intending
to do," he said.
Mr Wilson last addressed the
TUC at Portsmouth in 1969,
shortly after the previous
Labour Administration had
agreed to trade union demands
that in *Place of Strife*, Mrs
Castle's labour reforms, should
be withdrawn. He gave an un-
apologetic explanation of the
Government's reasons for intro-
ducing the White Paper, and
according to observers, was
given a chilly reception.

In a sharp attack on the City
yesterday, Mr Murray said: "I
think people inside the City of

London, whether for selfish rea-
sons or through an inability to
understand the nature of econ-
omic development, are spreading
alarm and despondency."
"They are doing the country
no service and certainly, in the
long run, are not going to do in-
dustry any service either."

Mr Murray added that fore-
bodings of an economic reces-
sion were endemic in the City
rather than in industry. "Any-
body who talks about industry
or the economy being on the
verge of destruction should have
two things in mind.
"What has happened on the
Stock Exchange in recent weeks
has been paralleled in the
financial centres of other
countries. I should like to see
these people go out and see a
factory working and see how
irrelevant a small parcel of
shares changing hands on the
Stock Exchange is to industrial
life."

Mr Heseltine replies: Mr
Heseltine, Opposition spokes-
man on trade, yesterday advised
Mr Murray to "look over his
shoulder" at four men for the
cause of the economic crisis (the
Press Association reports).
He said: "Denis Healey in-
creased industry's taxes and
costs by £1,000m in March.
Wedgewood Benn threatens the
nationalization of eight indus-
tries and is suffocating planning
agreements over the rest."
"Peter Shore, instead of
fostering trade, disrupts indus-
try's confidence in trading
prospects. Hugh Scanlon
threatens militancy and discord
if he doesn't get his way."
Mr Heseltine continued:
"Mr Murray is firing wide of
the target when he sees the City
of London as the cause of
Britain's economic crisis. The
developments in the City are
symptoms and not causes."

Mr Callaghan's call, page 2

Secrets of Rockefeller fortune to be revealed

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Aug 21
America is about to learn the
answer to one of its favourite
questions: How rich are the
Rockefellers?
It is already quite clear that
the various committees of the
House of Representatives and
the Senate are going to examine
Mr Nelson Rockefeller's finan-
cial position with great care
when they consider his nomina-
tion for the vice-presidency.
The Governor, as he is
universally known, seems
resigned to the prospect. Presi-
dent Ford's total possessions,
down to the last cent, and all
his tax returns for the past
decade, were exposed to the
public when he was confirmed
as Vice-President last year and
there is no chance that Mr
Rockefeller will escape.
John D. Rockefeller, Jr, his
father, had five sons and one
daughter. Among them they
have over 40 children (Mr
Nelson Rockefeller has six) and
the way the fortune is spread
among these 40 or 50 people and
is carried in foundations, trusts,
distances and real estate, is known
only to them.

Governor Rockefeller will, of
course, be asked only about his
own holdings but it ought to be
possible to reconstruct from his
answers a fair picture of the
present disposition of the most
famous of all American fortunes.
The Du Pont family may be
even richer and the Mellons as
rich, but they have nothing
approaching the glamour, public
interest or political weight of
the Rockefellers.
Mr Ferdinand Lundberg,
author of *The Rich and the
Super-rich*, estimated that in
1964 the total "financial
punch" of the Rockefellers was
about \$5,000m. The stock
market has not been doing well
this year and some of the family
holdings are probably worth no
more now than they were 10
years ago.
On the other hand oil, the
base of the Rockefeller fortune,
is more profitable than ever.
So is real estate, and the Rocke-
fellers' own great tracts of the
island of Manhattan with a
value now rather greater than
when it was first on the market.
In particular, the combined
Continued on page 5, col 7

Mr Ford likely to stand for election

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 21
President Ford will probably
stand for election in 1976. Mr
Jerald terHorst, his press secre-
tary, said that he had discussed
the question with the President
last night and again this morn-
ing. He told a press conference
today that Mr Ford "probably
will run in 1976, assuming he is
nominated by the delegates".
Mr Nelson Rockefeller said
yesterday that his understanding
was that the President had every
intention of running.
His popularity, immense just
now but bound to diminish in
the next two years, will still
be far greater than that of any
other possible Republican candi-
date, unless there is some
disaster.

100 sted in l raids

Yard detectives had
early 100 men and a
last night after raids
in at dawn in con-
in an investigation
in car sales fraud,
these held are on
charged today with
cloning criminal de-
blackmail, grievous
n and burglary.
munition and other
ere also seized dur-
on 125 premises in
l the southern Home
It was the biggest
ver undertaken by
s Serious Crimes
235 officers, men
r, under the super-
Chief Supt Albert
were briefed at 3
day and were given
to take up positions.
an officers, some of
d and others with
the raids.

British envoys in Cyprus moves

By Our Diplomatic Staff
Britain has begun the deli-
cate task of picking up the frag-
ments of the shattered Cyprus
peace talks, but at present there
is still no sign that an early re-
sumption of the Geneva nego-
tiations is contemplated.
Yesterday Britain's ambas-
sadors in Ankara and Athens had
meetings with their British
counterparts. Prime Ministers. On
Monday the British High Com-
missioner in Nicosia saw Mr
Clerides, the acting Cypriot
President, and is to have a
meeting soon with Mr Denktash,
the Turkish Cypriot leader.
In London the Foreign Office
has been at pains to play down
suggestions that a British peace
plan was under way. At pre-
sent the meetings with the par-
ties involved in the conflict are
merely designed to sound out
the possibility of holding
further talks and to discover
what concessions might be
offered by Ankara and Athens.
Britain feels it would be a
waste of time to start a third
round of peace talks unless

there is a genuine chance of
results. The present round of
consultations are expected to
continue for at least the rest of
this week.
Mr Callaghan, the Foreign
Secretary, is continuing his hol-
iday at his farm in Sussex but
remains in close touch.
Our Athens Correspondent
writes that British and
Indians the Greek Government to
return to the Cyprus peace
talks in Geneva, preferably next
Monday, has stumbled on a
Greek refusal to negotiate under
the present status quo on the
island.
The Greek leaders believe
there can be no rational dis-
cussion until Turkey furnishes
substantial evidence of good
faith and credibility.
Sir Robin Hooper, the British
Ambassador, today spent 45
minutes with Mr Karamanlis,
the Greek Prime Minister, after
delivering the British invitation
to negotiations, which had
already been sent to Mr
Clerides.
It was the Cypriot President's

"constructive" response that
encouraged Britain to take the
initiative in Athens and Ankara.
The Greek position, which
which as one diplomat put it is
doing the "softening up" pro-
cess for the resumption of talks,
had notified the Greek Prime
Minister that Ankara showed
willingness to reduce both the
extent of the territory occupied
in Cyprus, especially at the
western end of the Atilla Line,
and of the number of Turkish
troops on the island.
Russia is unlikely to be
pleased by the prospect of the
dispute returning to the
"Western club" for negotia-
tion. It was natural, therefore,
that Mr Igor Yezhov, the Soviet
Ambassador to Greece, should
call on Mr George Mavros, the
Greek Foreign Minister, late
last night to deliver a Note.
It urged the full carrying out
of the Security Council Resolu-
tion 353. This calls mainly for
the withdrawal of all foreign
troops from the island.
Greek mountain guerrillas
page 5

Gatwick-based airline's licence suspended

By Our Air Correspondent
Donaldson International Air-
ways, a Gatwick-based inde-
pendent airline, has had its
air transport licence formally
suspended by the Civil Aviation
Authority, it was announced
yesterday.
The CAA said that it had
taken the action "pending
clarification of the airline's
financial position, and the state
of its resources".
No package holidaymakers
are likely to be stranded by the
closure of Donaldson. The
suspension of the airline com-
ing so soon after the financial
collapse of Court Line, how-
ever, can only weaken public
confidence in the British airline
industry.
The Donaldson collapse was
foreshadowed in *The Times* on
Monday. The CAA has long
been concerned about the air-
line's finances.

The rest of the news

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BANGLADESH DISASTER

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Sir Cyril Black, Group Capt. Leonard
Cheshire, Yehudi Menuhin, Cliff
Michelmore.

aken ill

Hunter, the profes-
sor, was taken by air
on yesterday to stand
at Martina Arroyo at
the Festival perform-
ing *Requiem at the*
last night. Miss
been taken ill.

ed baby found

Robinson, the baby
in a pram at Borrow-
shire, on Tuesday
last night at Long
miles away. Police
a man and a woman.

Greek air strike 'was halted by threat from US'

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Aug 21
Only a final warning that air-
craft of the American Sixth
Fleet were about to intercept
with orders to shoot them down
prevented Greek Air Force
Phantoms from striking at the
invading Turkish forces on
Cyprus on the morning of July
23, according to an informant
arriving here from Crete.
At 9 am local time on that
day, seven heavily armed Greek
Phantoms took off from their
base at Iraklion, Crete, on the
600-mile flight to what was then

the Turkish salient round
Kyrenia.
They did so on the order of
their commanding officer, a
Greek lieutenant-colonel, who,
at his headquarters on Crete's
Akrotiri peninsula, beside Suda
Bay, had decided that the situa-
tion imposed on him the respon-
sibility of what he regarded as
a patriotic initiative.
That morning, Greece was
effectively almost without a
government. The chiefs of the
armed forces, shaken by events
in Cyprus, were in the process
of ousting the Androusfopoulos
Cabinet and were contacting the

professional politicians with a
request to form a government of
national unity.
The account given by the in-
formant says that as soon as
the radar network at the United
States installation in the shared
air facilities on Crete had
established the course of the
Greek aircraft, the colonel re-
ceived an order on the telex net-
work that he call them back.
He ignored it completely, not
even acknowledging receipt.
The same happened with a
second order a few minutes
later.
Then came a third telex mes-

sage with the direct intimation
that—apparently on authority
from Washington—if the Phan-
toms continued towards Cyprus
they would be intercepted by
the Sixth Fleet's accompanying
aircraft.
At this, the officer gave way.
The Phantoms were instructed
to turn about and head back to
Iraklion.
To land safely they had first
to jettison their bombs and
rockets into the sea. One of
them caught fire on touching
down and was destroyed. But
the crew of two escaped with
minor injuries.

RSEAS

Leaders of two communities in Cyprus to meet for first time since peace talks failure

Martin
erides, the acting
of Cyprus, is to meet
lenkash, the Turkish
ider, in the next few
ill be the first inter-
contact since the col-
the Geneva talks.
the meeting is to
umitarian issues",
mmunity leaders are
tackle wider issues,
the first public
the two sides to
ce since the Turkish
ched on the Greek
ns of Famagusta and
Mr Clerides had
ning that he was not
o return to Geneva
Turks persisted in
de of negotiation by

minerals wealth, capital invest-
ment and tourism industry.
The heading "humanitarian
issues" covers a wide field. Not
only does it include the economic
and social effects of the
Turkish occupation of Greek
Cyprus territory, but also the
question of the Turkish Cypriots
being held by the Greeks.
Hence, the two leaders may
be expected to be tackling the
fundamental issues involved in
an overall settlement of the
Cyprus problem.
Mr Denkash has had ample
opportunity for a thorough
briefing from his Turkish
mentors. Since before the
Geneva talks he has been in
constant contact with Turkish
political and military leaders in
Ankara. In the past few days
he has returned to Cyprus.
Although the two leaders will
meet against a background of
relative peace, due to the cease-
fire, the island remains ex-
tremely tense. The Turks have
ceased their creeping occupa-
tion of additional Greek territory
since the recent truce, but
their forces have continued to
consolidate the new positions
seized.
Moreover, the Turks have
provoked another crisis with the
United Nations. They have
demanded the withdrawal of the
remaining United Nations forces
and installations from the
Famagusta area. This is in line
with their hard line policy
already outlined in the captured
Kyrenia district where they
oust the United Nations
forces performing humanitarian
tasks among trapped Greek
Cypriots at the Dome Hotel and
Bellapais.
General Chani had asked for
a clarification of the latest
demand from the commander
of the Turkish forces in the
island. The matter has also been

referred to United Nations head-
quarters in New York. How-
ever, there appears little that
the United Nations can do in
the face of an intransigent
Turkish policy over areas under
its military control.
The size of the United
Nations force in Famagusta is
not large, but its presence there
is important.
The international force main-
tains observation posts between
the Turkish Cypriot old city
and the new Greek Cypriot sector
which has been deserted
since the Turks crashed through
it last week.
In addition, there is a Swed-
ish camp on the northern edge
of the town and a small number
of Swedish civilian police
attached to the United Nations.
These forces have been main-
tained in Famagusta to police
the line between the two com-
munities. It is the Turkish
attitude that their military occu-
pation has rendered the United
Nations presence unnecessary.
Meanwhile, a Greek Cypriot
man is being held in connexion
with the killing of the American
Ambassador, Mr Rodger Davies,
during a demonstration
outside the American embassy
two days ago. He was one of
three Greek Cypriots arrested
by police yesterday. The other
two were released because of
an absence of evidence against
them.
Washington, Aug 21.—Presi-
dent Ford today named Mr
William Crawford, a career
diplomat, as the new Ambassa-
dor to Cyprus.
The President, Dr Henry Kis-
singer, the Secretary of State,
Mr James Schlesinger, the De-
puty Secretary, and other offi-
cials, had earlier met the air-
craft which brought the body of
Mr Davies back to Washington.
—Reuter.

es from Turkish invaders are preparing rim winter in the Troodos mountains 10 plan to wage guerrilla war

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os is a traditional
ge. Of recent years
the hideouts of
terrorist movement.
ge Grivas and his

bands were holed up in the
safety of Troodos as they fought
the British.
In the past few years his
supporters again took to the moun-
tains to frustrate efforts by
Archbishop Makarios to destroy
the Enosis movement.
The villages of the Troodos
are usually backwater where
the townspeople come for holi-
days and weekends to escape
the heat of Nicosia and the
coastal towns. At the moment
they are bustling with men,
women and children, their
narrow streets full of cars.
Every available house is in
use. Those left vacant have
been occupied. Refugees have
let themselves in by forcing
doors or breaking windows.
Those from the city who made
only occasional use of their
village houses have arrived to
find two or three families
firmly ensconced.
"What can you do in a situa-
tion like this?" said the
Mukhar of Pedhoulas village
near the Troodos peak. "They
have lost everything."
Pedhoulas is a pretty red
roofed village which commands
a spectacular view through a
blue haze to the sea. Its nor-
mal population is 742. During
the past four weeks this has
grown to more than 12,000.
Every villager is playing host to
two or more families.
All along the narrow streets
young girls from Morphou
Exochoria, a village in the north,
other places which have fallen
to the Turks, stroll through the
traffic looking oddly out of
place.
The young men all appear to
be in uniform. They speed up
and down the mountain roads
in the cars of one of the many
fronts along which the be-
draggled National Guard is pre-
paring to stem the Turkish
advance. Their families have

left their homes with only the
bare essentials, save for some
mattresses and cooking appli-
ances.
A week ago the village shops
were denuded of foodstuffs.
Supplies from Nicosia were cut
off and the Morphou fell to
the Turks they lost their prin-
cipal market place. Refugees
added to the difficulty by buy-
ing up anything that was going
at any price.
"Some people have made
their fortunes in these shops,"
one of the villagers said. "One
down the road told me he had
already made enough for his
daughter's dowry."
"She is getting married next
week. At least that is one per-
son who has been able to search
some happiness from all this
misery."
As the refugees settle in for
what is expected to be a miser-
able winter, snowed in on the
Troodos peaks, the Greek
Cypriots are preparing for
battle. Guerrilla units are be-
ing formed and experts of the
Eoka days are training young
National Guardsmen for the
fight in which the Cypriots ex-
cel, guerrilla warfare.
"Make no mistake about it,
the battle is just beginning,"
said a young fighter whom I
knew as a hotel desk clerk be-
fore the invasion. "No Greek
Cypriot President can sign a
document handing over our
land to the Turks."
"So there must be another
round. And this time we will
be fighting the sort of war we
like. It will be no easy job
for the Turks to roll their tanks
up here."
"Even if they do, it is going
to be hell on earth for them.
We know every inch of these
mountains, and remember what
a job the British had trying to
find Grivas and his men when
they were in hiding here."



President Ford consoling Miss Diana Davies, daughter of Mr Rodger Davies, United States Ambassador to Cyprus murdered by Greek demonstrators in Nicosia, when his body was flown home yesterday.

Syria's 'friendly' talks in London

By Our Diplomatic Staff
Anglo-Syrian relations appear
to have successfully weathered
the diplomatic incident last
month when Syria protested
against alleged British interfer-
ence in its policy towards its
Jewish population.
This was the impression
given after a meeting in London
yesterday between Mr Abdul
Halim Khadam, the Syrian
Foreign Minister, and Mr David
Ennals, Minister of State at the
Foreign Office.
Last month Syria warned
Britain that its "interference"
in Syrian affairs could endanger
bilateral relations. The warn-
ing came after British diplo-
mats in London had conveyed
to the Syrians British concern
over reports of persecution of
Jews in Syria.
The talks yesterday touched
on the subject of Syrian Jews
but there were no new develop-
ments. The fact that the dis-
cussions were described as
"friendly and cordial" was
taken as a sign that bilateral
relations had not been impaired
by last month's incident.
The talks also covered eco-
nomic, commercial and cultural
relations. There is a desire by
both sides to increase trade.
British businessmen were well
represented at a dinner given
by Mr Ennals for Mr Khadam
on Tuesday.
The Middle East situation was
also discussed. Mr Khadam
emphasised the need to main-
tain the momentum of talks
aimed at reaching a settlement
of the Middle East problem.
Syria would welcome British
participation in the Geneva
peace talks.
The question of possible
British arms sales to Syria was
also briefly mentioned. Mr
Ennals explained that Britain
was prepared to consider such
requests so long as the arms
would not endanger the achieve-
ment of a just solution of the
Middle East conflict.
Mr Khadam invited Mr
Ennals to visit Syria. The in-
vitation was accepted in prin-
ciple, although, in view of the
meeting of a British election
in the autumn, no dates were
fixed. The last British minister
to visit Syria was Mr George
Thomson in 1965.
From London Mr Khadam is
going to Washington for talks
with American leaders. His
visit there is a follow-up of the
one paid by Mr Nixon, while
President, to Damascus in June.

Israeli plane 'shot at by missile'

Tel Aviv, Aug 21.—Israel to-
day complained to the United
Nations that Egyptian forces on
the East Bank of the Suez Canal
fired a missile at an Israeli
fighter yesterday.
An Israeli Army spokesman
said the Israeli aircraft, which
was not hit, was on a routine
patrol along the disengagement
line and did not cross it.
Under the terms of the dis-
engagement agreement reached
early this year, the Egyptians
are not supposed to have any
missiles on the East Bank of
the canal.
Israeli and Egyptian forces
are separated by the United
Nations buffer zone under the
agreement.—Reuter.
Our Beirut Correspondent
writes:

China attacks 'fraud' of Soviet aid

From Dossa Trevisan
Bucharest, Aug 21
As guests from socialist coun-
tries streamed in today to ce-
lebrate Romania's thirtieth an-
niversary as a communist state,
China chose the moment to
launch an attack on Soviet
Russia.
It came in a denunciation of
the two superpowers by Mr
Huang Shih-tao, Peking's dele-
gate to the world population
conference in Bucharest. In a
40-minute diatribe he left no
doubt that by China's reckoning
Russia was the bigger villain
of the two.
Among 40 or so leading com-
munist leaders will be attending
the anniversary celebrations are
Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime
Minister, and Mr Li Hsien-nien,
China's deputy Prime Minister.
Mr Huang told the popula-

Mr Kennedy reproves veterans on amnesty

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 21
Senator Edward Kennedy told
a convention of the Veterans of
Foreign Wars today that they
had been wrong to reject Presi-
dent Ford's offer of leniency to
draft dodgers. The President had
told the convention on Monday
that he was reexamining the
question of about 50,000 men
who had avoided conscription or
deserted, including those who
went to Canada rather than
fight in Vietnam.
The VFW passed a resolution
the next day calling for a con-
tinuation of the Nixon policy of
refusing all of them an amnesty.
They shouted: "No, no, no,"
when Senator Kennedy reproved
them.
"It was wrong of you to turn
him down without even hearing
his proposal in full," the sena-
tor said. "I believe it was wrong
for you to be the first great
gathering to turn against him."
Most people seem to agree
with Senator Kennedy that the
President has found an honour-
able way out of a difficult
dilemma. Various extremist left-
wing organizations disagree,
they have issued statements de-
manding immediate and uncon-
ditional amnesty, and organiza-
tions like the VFW are unhappy
about the President's decision.
But most Americans seem to
agree that it is time to "bind
up the nation's wounds" and
bring home those young Ameri-
cans who are ready to earn their
way back.
It appears that the President
does not want to jail returning
draft dodgers, but will expect
them to work out their obliga-
tions under the Selective Service
Acts in the Peace Corps, the
Red Cross or some similar body.
Leading article, page 15

Mr Rockefeller lacks urge for making more money

Continued from page 1
Rockefeller holdings in Exxon
(Esso in Britain), the largest
corporation in the world, were
said to be about 15 per cent,
either directly or through
holdings in Standard Oil of
Indiana. Rockefeller holdings
in Standard Oil of California,
Socoxy Vacuum Oil and a
variety of other oil companies
are also substantial.
The Governor is probably one
of the poorer Rockefellers, for
two reasons. First, he is a
spender, not a hoarder. His
brother, David (president of
the Chase Manhattan Bank, one
of the world's largest and
another Rockefeller property)
and Laurence, behave like prop-
er millionaires and busy them-
selves with increasing their
fortunes.
Nelson Rockefeller undoubtedly
benefits from these activi-
ties, and anyway cannot spend
all his income, but he is not
interested in making money.
The second reason, which Con-
gress will examine closely, is
that he is now 66, well into the
stage of life when prudent mil-
lionaires make arrangements for
their children.
John D. Rockefeller, Sr., the
world's richest man in his day,
died worth a paltry \$25m. John

Prosecutor asks for delay in Watergate trial

Washington, Aug 21.—Mr
Leon Jaworski, the Watergate
special prosecutor, today asked
the United States Court of
Appeals to delay next month's
start of the Watergate cover-up
trial of six former assistants to
Mr Richard Nixon.
Mr Jaworski joined two
defendants, Mr H. R. Haldeman
and Mr John Ehrlichman in
asking the three-judge appeals
panel to overrule Judge John
Sirica's decision to go ahead
with the trial on September 9.
The prosecutor said the trial
should be postponed "for a
significant but limited period of
time" to make sure that poten-
tial jurors can forget the pub-
licity surrounding Watergate.
Mr Jaworski also argued that
more time would be needed to
review evidence contained on
55 subpoenaed tape-recorded
conversations between the
former President and his senior
assistants.
Mr Jaworski told the Appeals
Court that it would take his
team of 16 experts working 16
hours a day until just a week
before the trial to prepare
transcripts of the 55 tapes.—
Reuter.

Panama to restore relations with Cuba

Panama City, Aug 21.—
Panama is to restore diplomatic
relations with Cuba, joining five
other Latin American states
that have ended sanctions
against Dr Castro's regime.

Sea law delegates fail to agree on next meeting

From Marcel Berlins
Caracas, Aug 21
Straight after their failure to
reach any significant agreement
on the main issues before the
Law of the Sea Conference, the
delegates have now failed to
reach agreement on where and
when to hold the next
conference.
The original plan for a follow-
up session in Vienna next
summer has been all but
shelved. But delegates are
divided over whether one fur-

Town and two outposts fall to communists

Saigon, Aug 21.—A garrison
town and two militia outposts
fell within 24 hours to com-
munist forces in South Viet-
nam's central provinces, the
Saigon military command re-
ported today.
They confirmed that Mang
Buk town, 305 miles north-east
of Saigon, had been overrun
yesterday a few hours after
radio contact was lost.

Freeze strike 'ambiguo'

Marques, Aug 21.—
al Mozambique ad-
today averted a
strike by civil
agrees to freeze
rice of basic foods
substantial pay in-
government workers.
Xiberto, the acting
eral, also agreed
or the dismissal of
uts known to have
a previous Portu-
ment.
eases for the civil
500 escudos (about
for those earning
00 (£80) a month.

air crash

Aug 21.—A Zaire
30 Hercules trans-
has crashed near
Kisangani, killing
sengers and seven
d, the news agency
d today.
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t. The wreckage
the next after-

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Aug 21.—Prince
ouma, the Laonian
er, will leave for
oday for medical
overment sources
the Prime Minister
ould heart attack
uter.

Miles wins world chess title

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
By beating Alexander Kociev
of the Soviet Union in the
penultimate round of the World
Junior Chess Championship in
Mantla, Tony Miles of England
yesterday made sure of the
championship because his score
of 6½ points cannot be reached
by another player.
Miles had the black pieces in
a Sicilian defence and the game
was a sharply contested combi-
national struggle in which Miles
was in his element. When it
was adjourned on the forty-first
move Miles was clearly winning
and his opponent resigned after
only five more moves.



Tony Miles: International master at 19.

Of his nearest rivals, Roy
Dieks of Holland, lost in 56
moves to Jaime Nieto of Brazil
and Lars-Ake Schneider of
Sweden was defeated by Peter
Mack of West Germany. So, al-
though Miles still has to play
Dieks in the last round tomor-
row, the result of that game can-
not affect the issue, because the
English player is 1½ points ahead
of the rest of the field.
It is clear that the English
master played with the utmost
persistence and daring through-
out the tournament as his
results show. He drew with
Mack in the first round, of the
finals and lost to Marijanovic of
Yugoslavia in the fifth round,
but otherwise he has won all his
games.
The turning point came two
days ago when he won a hard
fought game against Schneider,
and his clinching of the issue

Tony Miles, a mathematics
student at Sheffield University,
comes appropriately from Bir-
mingham. It was in Birmingham
that the first World Junior
Championship was held in 1951,
and our player, Malcolm Bar-
ker, came second. Much of the
credit must go to W. Ritson
Morris who was the pioneer of
junior chess in the Midlands
and has worked for it all his
life.
It was soon clear that in
Miles England had a player of
great promise with abundant
tactical ability and an adven-
turous style that did not flinch
from any risk or danger.
In 1971 he won the British
under-21 championship at a
young age than anyone before
him, and so qualified for the
1972 British championship in
which he scored 5½ out of 11.
In that year, too, he was second
in the European junior cham-
pionship to the Soviet player
Romanishin.
Another fine performance
was his second place in the
World Junior Championship at
Tesside below the Russian
Belyavsky whom, however, he
beat in their individual game.
In the British championship at
Eastbourne he came equal
fourth with Whiteley and Hor-
ner with 7 points ahead of Pen-
rose, Keene and Botterill.
Over the turn of the year he
competed in the Hastings
premier tournament where he
was 13th out of 16. Typically
he did best against the first
prize winners, beating the
Soviet grandmaster Kuzmin and
drawing with the former world
champion, Tal.

Cycling

Pedersen crashes but recovers to win sprint gold medal

Montréal, Aug. 21.—Peder Pedersen, of Denmark, came back from a heavy fall to win the gold medal in the professional sprint on the last day of the world track cycling championships here.

For the first time in the event, the Montréal Velodrome stadium was packed out to see the last three tides awarded. The second went to West Germany, who won a gold medal in the team pursuit for the fourth time in five years, and the third The Netherlands through Cees Stam, who dominated the final of the professional motor-paced event.

Later today, 34 teams were to take part in the first of the road events, the 100 kilometre amateur time-trial on a section of the trans-Canada highway outside Montréal.

The sprint silver medal went to the Australian, John Nicholson, who made the mistake of under-estimating the determination of 28-year-old Pedersen, from Odense, after his fall in the third leg of their final.

After winning the first leg comfortably, he had allowed the Danish rider to get ahead in the final bend on the second and was unable to get back on terms. In the first running of the deciding race the two men were separated by a wide margin, but Pedersen was able to overtake him in a final burst to win the inside position.

Then, on the back straight, Pedersen dived for an inside position that just was not there, collided with the 27-year-old Melbourne rider and buried head over heels along the track. Twenty minutes later he was back on the track with a large square of plaster on his right leg, and he was able to get too far ahead and was beaten to the line by half a wheel.

The West German pursuit team of Hans Lutz, Peter Vonn, Günther Schumacher and Dietrich Thraue made short work of taking

West Germany's third gold medal of the championships. They first won this title in 1970, in 1971 they won the silver and in 1972 they won the Olympic gold. Last year they were again awarded the world title after falling within yards of the line when in the lead against Britain. Here the British team were eliminated when Ian Hallam crashed with a puncture.

Last night they beat East Germany to the gold as they had in Munich and Lutz became the only rider to take two gold medals. He also won the individual pursuit.

Cees Stam of The Netherlands led from start to finish to win the gold medal in the hour long final of the professional-paced event. Stam, the reigning champion, jumped to the front from the start and from then on the race was a personal battle between him and the Belgian, Theo Verschueren, the champion in 1971 and 1972.

For lap after lap the two men circled the track separated by no more than 50 metres. Every time that Verschueren tried to close Stam pulled away again. At the end of 35 laps separated them, and only 35 metres separated them. I could have gone faster," the 28-year-old Dutchman said afterwards. "I had to reserve but I did not want to take any risks unless it was necessary." The race and the Dutchman said afterwards, "I had to reserve but I did not want to take any risks unless it was necessary."

Yachting

Hawker and Dawe first in third Fireball race

By John Nicholls
James Hawker and his crew, Michael Dawe, from Hawley Island, won the third points race in the Fireball class national yachting championship at Landanau yesterday. They led for most of the way round a triangular course that included two windward legs and a dead run—hardly a course to be recommended for a championship.

The race officer might possibly have orientated his course more accurately, but the real culprit was the wind. For the third day running it was shifting all over the bay and again the start had to be postponed in the hope that it would settle. Ultimately it did not.

After two frustrating hours in which the fleet moved hopefully round the bay every time the breeze appeared to be steady. At last a start could be made, but even as the pathfinder dinghy sailed by two past world champions, Kenneth Blackwell and Richard Butcher, opened the gate, it was obvious that the first mark was not positioned to windward.

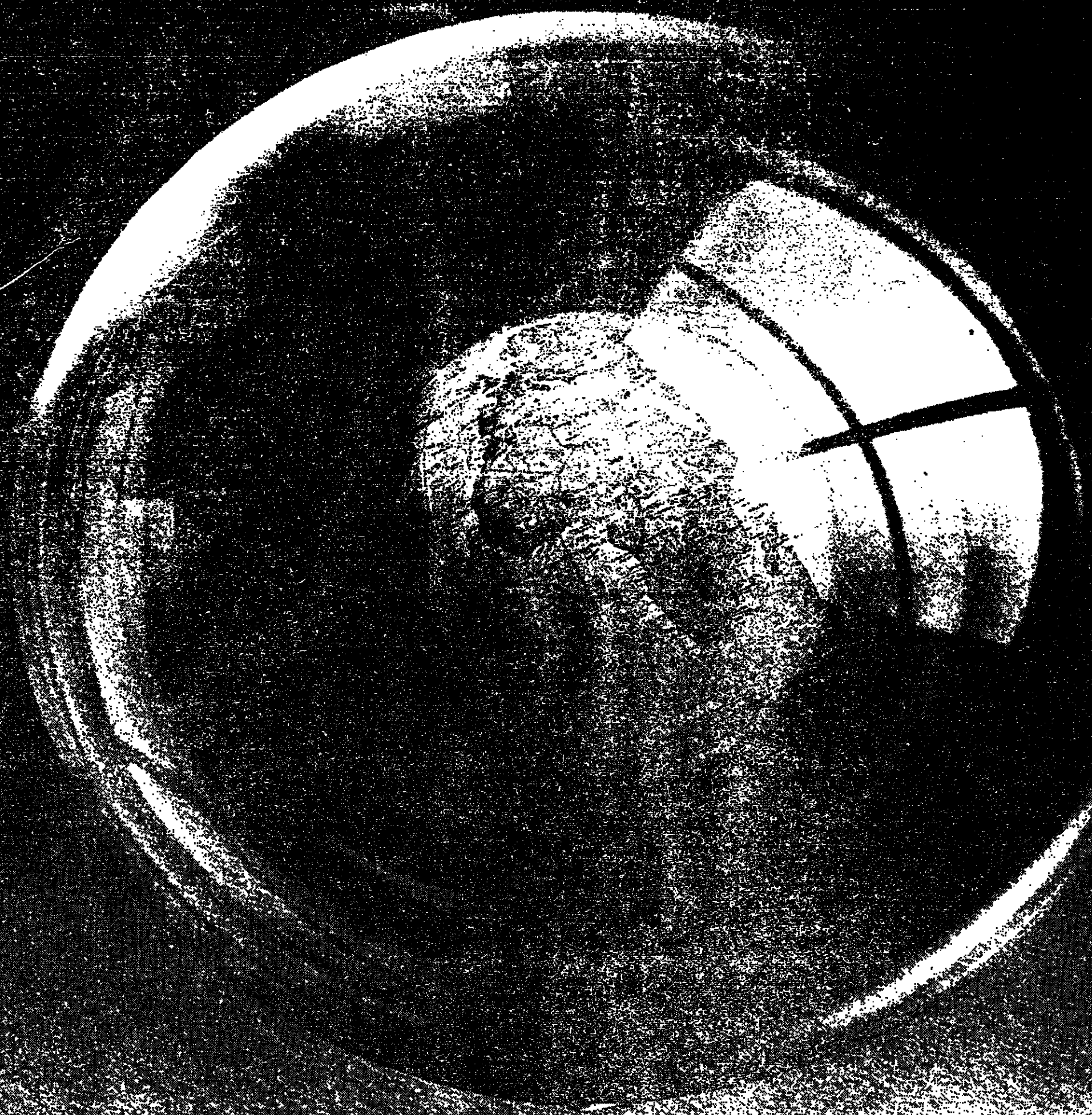
It should be laid in one long starboard tack and boats that passed through the gate early received an immediate bonus. The second leg was, in fact, more of a beat than

the first, with considerable shifts in the wind as the competitors approached the mark.

Oswald was certainly first round this mark followed by Nicholas Read-Wilson, Hawker and Michael Mouldfield. The wind at this stage was a brisk southerly, but later it decreased and by the end of the race it was a fairly gentle breeze. The dinghies planned quickly away to the leeward mark, which was dead to leeward, requiring several gybes along the way.

The most direct course was steered by Hawker and he led at the end of the round and for the rest of the race. Read-Wilson and Dick Jobbins tussled for second place for a couple of rounds, but Read-Wilson eventually won by a narrow margin.

At the end of the race, the picture is confusing, to say the least. THIRD RACE (subject to protest): 1. J. Oswald, 2. N. Read-Wilson, 3. J. Hawker, 4. M. Mouldfield, 5. K. Blackwell, 6. R. Butcher, 7. J. Dawe, 8. J. Nicholls, 9. J. Rogers, 10. J. Connor, 11. J. Greenfield, 12. J. Greenfield, 13. J. Greenfield, 14. J. Greenfield, 15. J. Greenfield, 16. J. Greenfield, 17. J. Greenfield, 18. J. Greenfield, 19. J. Greenfield, 20. J. Greenfield, 21. J. Greenfield, 22. J. Greenfield, 23. J. Greenfield, 24. J. Greenfield, 25. J. Greenfield, 26. J. Greenfield, 27. J. Greenfield, 28. J. Greenfield, 29. J. Greenfield, 30. J. Greenfield, 31. J. Greenfield, 32. J. Greenfield, 33. J. Greenfield, 34. J. Greenfield, 35. J. Greenfield, 36. J. Greenfield, 37. J. Greenfield, 38. J. Greenfield, 39. J. Greenfield, 40. J. Greenfield, 41. J. Greenfield, 42. J. Greenfield, 43. J. Greenfield, 44. J. Greenfield, 45. J. Greenfield, 46. J. Greenfield, 47. J. Greenfield, 48. J. Greenfield, 49. J. Greenfield, 50. 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The economic policies of the right-wing that are gaining support

When, about six years ago, I moved from an academic to a practical interest in politics, and first began regularly to watch proceedings in the House of Commons, the so-called right-wing of the Conservative Party was thought by almost everyone to be nasty; and by everyone to be stupid.

Today few would deny that the economic right-wingers (I will go on using the catch title for, inadequate though it is, it has the virtue of a commonly understood meaning) form the most cohesive, intellectually forceful, and eloquent group in Parliament: they have also been the most consistent in matters of policy.

Few there are still, who will, for example, embrace the whole of the right wing programme against inflation; few—for the right is itself divided on this matter—among the cognoscenti will concede the case of Mr Powell, Mr Marten, Mr Biffen, Mr Body and others against British membership of the EEC. But, increasingly, respectful criticism is afforded the right wing case, particularly as every conventional middle of the road, agreeable sounding cure for the cancerous disease of inflation fails utterly to work.

It is a singular tragedy for the Conservative Party that its present leadership, deliberately, excludes the right from any constructive part in its affairs.

Because of that exclusion there is nothing whatever to crow about. No pleasure, no contempt, nothing other than a deep and weary sadness could have entered a Tory heart last weekend when Mr Heath and Mr Carr committed themselves again as a matter of policy to that whole apparatus of state control of the economy—incomes controls and prices controls and production controls. It is not only failed to win the favour of the electorate last time, but it failed, utterly, in Labour or Conservative hands, to control inflation during the past decade and more.

Public relations victory

The right-wing, or monetarist, case is that the principal cause of inflation is an excess of government expenditure over income; and that inflation can be ended only by bringing the budget into balance, even if the cost of so doing is a good deal of unemployment, and a good many bankruptcies. It is thought, at this end of the political spectrum that almost all devices of economic control will exacerbate rather than diminish the evil which is to be faced. Perhaps the most substantial public relations victory the right could have won was last week's report by the

House of Commons Public Expenditure Committee to the effect that the incomes and prices control schemes to which Mr Heath and Mr Carr had renewed their pledges last weekend were ineffective day-dreams.

Thus, the events of recent years—of the years, indeed, since Lord Thorneycroft, Lord Rhyll and Mr Powell resigned from Mr Macmillan's government—have tended to prove the case that excessive public expenditure cannot be sustained without inflationary effects, or at best the stop-go cycle; and it is clear that this is coming increasingly to be seen.

Of course, it once appeared—after the Selsdon declaration—that Mr Heath shared this view. It was not until after the 1970 election that it became apparent to those who had strongly supported Selsdon—and even more so Mr Heath's Carshalton Declaration of 1967, in which he denounced incomes policies as not only unworkable but, of their nature, unjust—that the Conservative leader had merely regarded right-wing economic policies as one of a set of options available to him, rather than as a tried and accurate political philosophy.

Punishing thriftlessness

The resultant reversal of November, 1972, when Mr Heath announced his dramatic conversion to incomes policies, was a shattering blow to those who had earlier supported him. It was all the more so because, associated with the idea of balancing the national budget—of the nation not spending more than it earned—was the idea that it was less objective, less mathematical, more moral.

These are the ideas that politicians should always tell the people the truth, and not try to conceal from them with gimmicks the essential fact that any inflationary situation cannot be ended, especially when matters have gone as far as they have now, without a considerable hardship for all but the most vulnerable elements of the community; and the idea that thrift should be rewarded and thriftlessness punished.

On the basis of this last idea Tories oppose taxes on savings and wealth, but they also oppose most forms of industrial subsidisation in the belief that the true wealth—or poverty—of the nation is something that can be defined only by government operating a system of economic management which comes as close as is reasonably possible to that of the free market. The Heath government did not, it is true, tax wealth; but their subsidisations were gross.

It is still novel to suggest that truth is palatable to the electorate, though the suggestion represents a closer approximation to a real belief

in democracy than does the "it is not politically possible" response to the monetarist attack on inflation frequently put forward by the men of the middle (such as Mr Bernard Levin). However, the raising of the issue of the moral content of right-wing Tory policies and programmes brings us to a possibly more important emotional issue—that on which the right is divided—namely membership of the EEC and the question of whether a referendum should be held which would allow the people to decide whether they wanted to continue our membership or not.

The Labour Party as a whole, and the Tory right, are both in deep division on this matter. The centre, whether Tory, Labour or Liberal, remains convinced—we are speaking now of what used to be called the political nation, the informed, the politicians, the commentators—that Mr Heath's treaty of Brussels represented a good deal for Britain; and not a few on the Tory right agree.

The nationalists, on the other hand, in which most of the further left, are nationalists of one sort or another—are convinced it was bad. All of those on the right who are convinced of the importance of the battle against inflation, are disturbed by this division over Europe, especially at a time when, however disappointing is the conduct of the Tory leadership, their argument about the causes and cure of that inflation appear to be getting home.

A total truthfulness

It remains to be seen whether a compromise can be worked out in which the Market right, and perhaps some of the centre, maintaining their existing beliefs about the Common Market, can also agree to acceptance of a referendum, on general democratic principles.

Such a coalition, if it could be agreed, would serve three purposes. It would unite the whole of the right, not only on a common philosophy, national and truthful.

It would greatly increase the forcefulness of the right, at a time when opinion is turning their way on economic matters. And it would compensate for the disavowal of right-wing ideas by Mr Heath and most of his senior colleagues by providing for the public a policy which, though it might have certain harsh effects in the economic sphere, would rest on a total truthfulness towards the public, and a total trust of the electorate.

The battle is one-third won: two-thirds of the way have still to be travelled.

Patrick Cosgrave

The author is political correspondent of The Spectator.
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Why the mischief that was Watergate must not be forgotten

Some rather odd creatures have crawled out of the woodwork to defend Mr Richard Nixon since his resignation. It was to be expected. Mr Nixon fought his way to the top by articulating the fears and prejudices of the American extreme right and the frightened. He saved decent opponents from Jerry Voorhis to Adlai Stevenson. Nevertheless, it was a surprise to see that Mr John Sparrow has joined them.

Mr Sparrow is Warden of All Souls, and was a scholar at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1931 and practised in the Chancery Division until he joined the Army in 1939. He was appointed Warden in 1952.

With a background such as this his letter published in *The Times* yesterday can only encourage those who are trying to create the myth that the 37th President of the United States was misled in the back by a malignant press. This is dangerous mischief which cannot go unchallenged.

Mr Nixon was the target of some personal, professional and political vendettas. No politician who behaved as he did over the years could hope to escape the revenge of his victims, but Ziegler and Bob Woodward, the authors of *All the President's Men*, were not fighting a personal vendetta. They were young reporters who were the first to get on to Watergate, but for many weeks could not bring themselves to believe that the President of the United States was involved in such a sordid and dishonest scheme.

The transposed quotes in Mr Sparrow's letter also give the wrong impression. The casual reader could not possibly guess that they knew they had done wrong in one instance, largely because of inexperience, and were decent enough to admit it in print. As they admit in the book, "They felt lousy".

Their efforts to uncover the Watergate cover-up could have been better appreciated if Mr Sparrow had also quoted how Mr Ronald Ziegler, the then White House Press Secretary, announced that all previous White House statements were "inoperative". In other words, the White House had lied about Watergate. Mr

Ziegler later apologized to Bernstein and Woodward. Incidentally, the cover of the American edition does not bear the legend "Soon to be filmed".

One can understand, of course, Mr Sparrow's objections to press coverage which might have made it impossible for Nixon to receive a fair trial. This newspaper raised similar objections in a leading article at the beginning of the Watergate inquiry. But it is important to remember, as became evident after that article was published, that Mr Nixon was not "assassinated". Only he was to blame for the "slow motion" of events. He could have refused to be a party to the cover-up of Watergate, or admitted his error when he realized that he had done wrong. That is what any honourable man would have done.

Instead, all the powers of the Presidency were misused, not only to obstruct justice but also to defame the *Washington Post*. The most honoured and honourable of American newspapers, to use Mr Sparrow's words, was the intended victim—not Mr Nixon. Here is what Mrs Katherine Graham, the publisher of the *Post*, said in a Granada Guildhall Lecture earlier this year:

"The charge of prejudicial publicity rings especially hollow in this case. The first is that it is such a selective charge. As made by Mr Nixon and his partisans, it is aimed only at reports which hurt his cause. They see nothing equally prejudicial in their own explanations, repeated pleas of ignorance, invocations of national necessity, attacks on the credibility of Mr Nixon's accusers, such as John Dean, and all the other arguments employed backed by the force and prestige of the White House. They attempt to win the country to Mr Nixon's side."

"Mr Nixon has been invoking in his own defence all the powers and options which a President may command but which the common citizen cannot employ. He has, for instance, withheld evidence from the Congress and the court on the grounds of presidential privilege; he has refused subpoenas; he has made himself unavailable for questioning."

"What is at stake in the Watergate

crisis is not due process in the ordinary, narrow sense. To assert that is as misleading and ingenious as to argue that the only offence is a single isolated burglary. In fact, the offences involved comprise a massive pattern of corruption and abuse of power so serious, numerous and headstrong that they have shaken the foundation of public trust and confidence.

"The issue is whether and how the people and their agencies of inquiry, the Congress and the courts, can get at the entire truth, assess the damage and work out the remedies. In short, the issue—in so far as it affects the nation's most public political figure—is due process in the broadest, most fundamental sense."

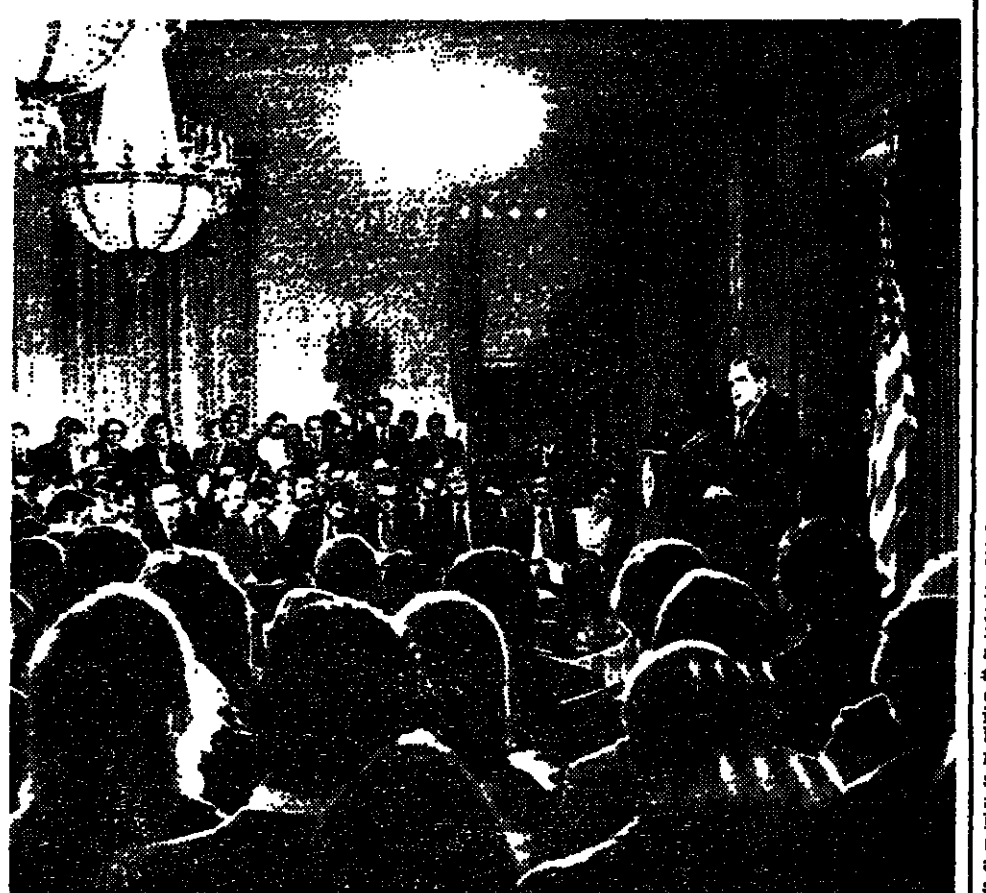
"In this context, the most prejudicial thing the press could do would be to cease publishing and stop broadcasting some arbitrarily chosen part of what it learns. Without a free and probing press, the events and import of Watergate would, in all probability, never have been revealed. Without that same thorough, persistent, independent press, public debate could not proceed, and the clamour and clash of opinions might never be distilled into the deliberate sense of the community."

This is what the *Washington Post*, *The New York Times* and other American newspapers achieved. They did not condemn Mr Nixon. In spite of his efforts to obstruct justice, the Congress and the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, did their duty as ordained by law. The House Judiciary Committee voted out the Articles of Impeachment. The majestic machinery of impeachment was set in motion.

Mr Nixon chose to resign because the odds of the Republican Party told him that there were not enough votes in either House to find him not guilty. The world sighed with relief when he went, but it might learn to regret that the process of impeachment was not completed if distinguished men such as Mr John Sparrow, who doubt on what really happened from the day the Watergate burglars were arrested until Mr Nixon resigned.

Louis Heren

"The issue is whether and how the people and their agencies of inquiry, the Congress and the courts, can get at the entire truth, assess the damage and work out the remedies. In short, due process"



Developing London's orchestra tradition

In a recent letter columns we were re the most controversial mendment of the Pe port: "that the LOCB as soon as possible the beginning of the 1973 it will offer appropriate support for two accepting contractual designs to pr manence and stabilil cil with the brief sta it was "a far-reach mendment which, hav to the current music the Council has not f endorse at this mon musical history".

A clue to one of t for the Arts Council is contained in the Cliffe rider to the which he says: "Th two grant-aided orc the future, taken into concert-giving field, unlikely to attract performers. There tendency for the be to join other or undertake on a fre casual basis the more tive work in televisio gramophone recordin is the only way to p a tendency would ha guarantee the playe which would take their loss of earnings lance sources and t naturally, the are (unwilling to contem Blyth unjustly ac players of "resolut ion" to the recom No proposition has put to them nor opinions sought on issues involved.

Remarkably, the Committee, complete looked the wage far culating the level priate financial sup port orchestras". "The low percenta formance income a American (approx 20 per cent) and West Berli 20 per cent) by orchn ized on a basis sim which we conten London", but then say: "However, it is to remember that 1 tion available in the areas of these orche lower than the 12,000,000 in the G don area. It is for we believe the figm cent for perform may be realistic 50. This almost incredi ing of the true posit grettably lies at the much of the curie about the London scene. The perform come percentages in Amsterdam and because of lower receipts, but becau subsidies, to the 8 and 80 per cent. In Mr Blyth's questio those who hold the p act to rectify the i satisfactory situation enough to answer: as there is enough But is this the whi To prescribe surger four orchestras wh probably flourishing capital city of a co is still, to say the lea led in its attitude i is surely somewhat p As the Peacock Com rectly assumed, the orchestras are too ad vival for any of the niently to lie down a profusion of music, American reality, an anarchic as compared stable, bourgeois (in sense) organizations c But there has grown tem of checks and within that freedo allows for unexpect prise to prosper as a conventional one. A ment of the current at far less cost and ing to what is begu piciously to look like said in the foreword the temptation to appe is a good tradition, ev dually a great one, i asked what is so i about the other side fence, except the usu grass.

Howart

The author is the cha the London S Orchestra.

New chemical and physical methods of freeing tormented minds

The movement in psychiatry away from the philosophical

In the last thirty years, the "soul" of man, if we can call it that, has shown itself increasingly subject to chemical and other physical methods of control. Brain-washing with drugs can make black seem white to a patient; highly selective operations on the brain can remove feelings of anxiety and guilt, and make the most worrying person again feel that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof".

Electric shock treatment can now relieve in weeks the symptoms of severe religious melancholia and suicidal depressions which often took years to get well without such treatment. New forms of continuous sleep treatment can free people from mental torment, during which other essential treatment can safely be given and so provide anaesthesia for the period of psychiatric treatment never before possible.

New drugs are getting 80 per cent of schizophrenics better

in a matter of weeks instead of only a third of such patients getting better spontaneously or with psychotherapy over a three year period. New anti-depressant drugs can also relieve anxiety states and phobic panic states, which used to carry a poor prognosis with sedatives alone and sometimes years of disability.

Such physical treatments are sometimes dismissed as merely symptomatic. But practically all our general medical treatments at present are also symptomatic, so that psychiatry is simply following the pattern of general medicine, which was itself for centuries as much the province of the priest as the physician. Then effective symptomatic treatments (quinine in malaria, insulin in diabetes, penicillin in streptococcal infection, pernicious anaemia) were finally found to be much more effective than priestly blessings.

Psychotherapists still claim the value of tracing back the cause of the psychiatric

illness—but evidence is still wanting after 50 years of Freudian treatment, for instance, that very many mentally ill patients are practically helped by such psychotherapy alone. This becomes much more valuable in the convalescent stages of treatment, especially in a severe mental illness needing hospital admission.

Not only have psychotherapists and psychoanalysts in particular, been critical of the quite phenomenal results of the new physical treatments in psychiatry, but so have many others outside the medical profession. And those most using the treatments are themselves increasingly aware of some of the philosophical issues involved.

For instance, a soldier who had fought in tanks from the Normandy beach-head to the Rhine spent several years after the war in deep depression and anxiety and wishing he had been killed along with most of his friends. He suf-

fered without relief until a highly selective brain operation relieved his symptoms. Within a year he had been with his wife over his old battlefield and returned saying he "had a very good holiday". One can obviously not produce armies of destroy millions of their fellow men with atomic weapons and return saying they "have had a good trip".

Conscience can now be eliminated surgically without any impairment of day to day working efficiency. Other objectors say that such treatments are only forcing people back into an industrial system of which their illness shows their basic dislike. They should be allowed to "drop out" in mental hospitals and get some new bearings by prolonged group and individual counselling.

This ignores the terrible suffering of most mental illnesses, and all the people who try and succeed in killing themselves because of this intense suf-

fering. It also ignores how pleased most patients are, in fact, when they recover, even if it still means going back to the same environment which is often actually a loving husband or wife, a satisfying job and several children. Their "drop out" period has seemed a veritable nightmare to most of those recovering from mental illness when actually asked about it. People, putting forward the "drop out" view are too often politically motivated against our present society, and have practically never been through such a painful illness themselves.

But there remains one serious objection to getting patients better too quickly with physical treatments which needs considerable thought.

What would have happened if they had been available for the last five hundred years? Bunyan, who had more than twelve years of severe obsessional depression before recovering to write *Pilgrim's Progress*, might have quickly

gone better and continued as an ordinary drinker.

John Wesley who had two years of depressive torment before accepting the idea of salvation by faith rather than good works, might have avoided this, and simply gone back to help his father as curate of Epworth following treatment. Wilberforce, too, might have gone back to being a man about town, and avoided his long fight to abolish slavery and his addiction to laudanum.

Loyola and St Francis of Assisi might also have consulting psychiatrists to St Thomas's Hospital, London, and author of the book *The Mind Possessed*. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974.

In Lord Chalfont's column on Monday the annual military expenditure of the West was given as £15,000m. This is the figure for Western Europe alone. If the American defence budget is included the total is £50,000m.

and so much intolerable suffering, that these treatments must continue to be used.

When a patient is better, however, then is the time to let him consult and be helped to new outlooks by politicians, priests and philosophers. Psychiatrists must become more like other doctors aiming at getting the patient well enough to accept from others more experienced than himself whatever political, philosophical or spiritual help is also needed.

William Sargent

Dr Sargent is honorary consulting psychiatrist to St Thomas's Hospital, London, and author of the book *The Mind Possessed*. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974.

With the exception of a single-handed Scottish uprising, Edward Heath's visit yesterday to Sidcup, his constituency, went without a hitch—or much obvious enthusiasm. Most of his constituents were unaware that he was making the visit, and though Heath shouldered around the place busily, only a dozen or so locals turned out to see him.

Someone who did, though, was H. J. Knight, from Dundee, who took Heath by the arm outside Sidcup police station. He said he was not a troublemaker but thought that Scottish oil should belong to the Scots. Heath said: "You're far from home", and Knight replied: "Come, come here. That's ignorance isn't it?" To which Heath responded: "Goodbye to you."

William Defries, a service engineer, who has a shop near the police station, put some tough questions to Heath on the Court Line scandal. Said Heath, with jowly sincerity and gravitas on the shoulder of his grey-blue suit: "We [the Conservatives] wouldn't have handled it this way. The Ministers should have done a proper inquiry right at the beginning." He said he sympathized with the plight of the people involved, and that they were innocents.

The Times Diary

That's Edward Heath, that was

"The government will have to find a way of dealing with this. It's their responsibility." Then he was asked by Defries whether he had any idea about how to deal with the Court Line crisis. He said, "I've lots of ideas but I'm not going to give them to you now."

Heath gave little appearance of being anxious to talk to his constituents, though in fairness he was in a hurry yesterday afternoon.

During his tour of Sidcup he looked over the printing plant of the *Kentish Times* and had lunch in the board room with senior executives of the newspaper. Later he walked round the Schweppes factory, the largest in the area, and, as in the printing plant, he showed game interest in managing even to affect curiosity about a can of Pepsi-Cola.

In the evening Heath went to two pubs in the Footscray area of Sidcup. It is largely Labour voting, and at lunchtime yesterday the two pubs had not heard that they were to be

honoured by a visit from the former Prime Minister.

At the Red Lion, a barmaid had a fit of the giggles. "Is he really coming, the Prime Minister? The cheeky devil!" Then she started away to find the landlord, Jim Waite, who said Heath would be treated like an ordinary customer and expected to pay for his own drinks.

Down the road at the Seven Stars, Ken Sparks, the landlord, was away. A barmaid said he would have liked a warning of Heath's visit. "It would just have been nice to know. I can't say, though, that we'd have hung out the flags." A customer, a Conservative, agreed with some feeling, but added: "I'm (expensive deleted) glad Ted Heath's coming down and not the other (expensive deleted)."

Time revisited

J. B. Priestley, who will be 80 next month, has written a new play. His last work for the stage was his collaboration with Iris Murdoch on *A Severed*

Head, and he has not had a new play on the West End stage for nearly 20 years, although *The Good Companions* is currently revived as a musical.

The new play is called *Time Was*, *Time Is*, which means of course that Priestley has returned to his abiding interest in time, the connecting theme which links *Dangerous Corner*, *Time and the Conways*, *I Have Been Here Before* and other past successes.

Priestley says he did not intend to write another play. "But I have had a lot of ideas, you know. That is why I write so much. When I get an idea I have to get on with it. This idea came to me quite suddenly and I liked the idea so much that I started writing almost at once. Some people will love it, some people will hate it. It is a fairly complicated thing."

Priestley says the play is with a West End management who hope to produce it shortly. Times, however, do change, and the commercial problems of staging a two-act which has a cast of 14, and which goes back to 1914, involving double sets and double costumes, are nowadays daunting. If the play does reach the West End it will make quite a change from our present diet of plays with two, three or four characters in unchanging sets.



Last week's sign, "Cattle grid—1 mile", would presumably not have deterred the outside cow of which this sign, photographed in Austria by Roderick Hole, gives warning.

Precedence

There are no zebra crossings in the London's royal parks as Reginald Turnill, the BBC's Air and Defence Correspondent, recently learnt when he was hit by a car in front of Buckingham Palace. Turnill was crossing the road after calling on the British Airports Authority in Buckingham Gate. Having looked both ways he stepped into the

road and was promptly knocked down by a fast-moving car. While lying in the road he asked a policeman who was quickly on the scene, why there were no crossings in front of the Palace. He was told there were no crossings in any of the parks "because they say they would make the place look untidy".

Turnill promptly wrote to the Palace asking Prince Philip if he could do something to get the crossings established. His letter has been passed on by an official, who, acknowledging it, says pedestrians have precedence in the royal parks anyway. Turnill wonders if car drivers are aware of the fact.

Uncommon

Norman Kolpas, searching for the perfect hamburger, tries something unusual:

So far, my hamburger survey has concentrated on places that try, with varying degrees of success, to reproduce a little bit of America within four British walls. However, some readers might never care to subject themselves to a rock music and stars-and-stripes bombardment, so I put on my best behaviour and visited Fortnum's Fountain at Fortnum and Mason's in Piccadilly. A gentleman in black coat and pinstriped trousers escorted



me across soft red carpeting to an upholstered chair at a white, linen-covered table. Almost hidden in the extensive menu's list of polite sandwiches and sedate salads was

the onion hamburger sought. And, much to my delight, this huge selection of milk malts, and other ice drinks, from which I chocolate mint shake I was not as thick as I had it would be, but it was flavoured and made with ice cream.

Fortnum's cleverly impossible for anyone mit the crass act of pick a sandwich: the half-price choice hamburger beef is faced on half a toast strewed tomatoes, hena masses of grilled onions; and on the side a few watercress and an ind pot of mustard pickle. As common as a french potato but a prim an interesting mixed salad.

A daisy-shaped waffle walnuts and maple syrup was made to perfection must return some morning have it properly, with orders of eggs, and I Espresso coffee with st milk (17p) completed the. The total, with 10p charge and inclusive VAT £2.17. I bowed politely as cashier as I left.

Next: The Ameri burger.



PUBLIC PRINTERS

dispute at the Stationery Office which is preventing the issue of new laws for the government of which ignorance theory no excuse, is only many signs of changing in the public services, years ago the idea of a strike in the Civil Service, a refusal to make arrangements to pay increased old age pensions, or of an attempt by government staff to disrupt elections, or of a strike by ad workers that admittedly had patients to a degree of, would all have seemed outlandish. Yet all have occurred.

Majesty's Stationery Office fact the victim of three rial disputes at present. is an overtime ban by the tion of Professional Civil its, and there is a demar- dispute between the al Graphical Association ADE, the process workers' over the manning of new very. But the action which ld in obscurity 34 Acts of nent and weeks of the par- debates which estab- their final form is over equal wage talks between and the NGA. The parties pared to agree on the average increase of cent on basic pay, but agree on the hours.

union's members in HMSO 40-hour week, and want 37½ hours. The pay claim used on comparisons with IGA members are getting

DING UP THE WOUNDS

American Veterans of Wars have not taken a conciliatory view of Ford's proposal to honourable citizenship "absent without leave" real America". In Chicago Mr Ford said asked his attorney and Defence Secretary the problem of some deserters and draft some of whom had convicted, some being still investigation while others abroad. The President alized on taking office s most urgent task was up the nation's wounds, the leniency which he to apply to the problem. same time he rejected ng wrong any uncondi- banker amnesty for the dodgers. But the reserva- was not enough for the is who recorded their position to both general selective amnesty for y deserters.

An opinion coming from source is unlikely to the President, especially he is waiting for the and its recommenda- as he looks back over the scars of friction in an society, much of it ed by conflict over the n war, the wounds are enough. Although of the classified as draft

APPETITIVE SERVICES

deas and policies are out of Whitehall these a rate which patently has o do with building a platform than planning lative programme. The which Mrs Williams's pro- extension of restrictive actives law to the service was presented as a means of such a selection in principle, however, it now which should be ed as being in the long- ublic interest. Although is necessarily somewhat should also be electorally , being clearly designed the interests of the con- Nor should it be politi- ctroverial, for the Fair Act (under which Mrs s will take action) was to the previous govern- philosophy of serving the ar by removing artificial ts on competition.

s Williams survives as : to take the action fore- yesterday, all the stric- ave long applied to manu- industry, will also for t time apply to the pro-

ation policy

oessor Clifford Jolly an expatriate Briton return- a visitor to this country, I nished by the complacent y of your leader (August population policy. One need further than the despotic- the customs and countryside, y of the schools, the chronic s of roads, housing and em- t, to see that Britain has not th the 4,750,000 extra it has l over the past 17 years, there would be no room lacency even if Britain's on still stood at the 1957 For the best part of four s, from the establishment of wored plantations to the en- ment of unrestricted Com- ish immigration, the British tood at the apex of a pyra- id upon cheap labour, tergy, cheap food, and cheap rials drawn from the rest rials.

jointless now to debate the of that system, but it is that any discussion of a human ecology (which is

tion will begin to suffer notice- ably.

In the nature of things, public service workers are often in a position to disrupt the adminis- tration of the country more seriously than most. The inhibi- tions that this fact used to impose have been eroded to an extent that is most strikingly illustrated, perhaps, by the per- sistence of some radiographers in an action where the point to be gained is ridiculously dispro- portionate to the dangers that have been incurred. This change of attitude is partly the overflow of a long-standing sense of grievance at the exploitation of a tradition of service, but it is to be seen in cases, like that of HMSO, where there has been no exploitation at all.

But the change is to be put down to the corrosive effect of an accelerating rate of inflation, which impels every group to seek to protect itself. The destruction of the idea of the public interest has, for those who serve it, a claim to be set beside their own interests would not be the least of the wounds inflicted on society by inflation. More care is owed by governments to make sure that the pay of public ser- vants does not persistently fall behind that of other workers in comparable fields. But there must also be a readiness on the other side to acknowledge that the special nature of their work brings special responsibilities and imposes on them a duty of restraint in exercise of the power of disruption.

profit from the trend towards compromise.

And that must include, in the dramatic circumstances that brought him to power, the dis- posal of the Watergate and related issues. There is an inescapable and urgent decision to be taken over Mr Nixon and only President Ford can give effect to it. He probably feels that enough has been enough in the exposure of misdeeds and that prosecution of Mr Nixon as a private citizen would prolong divisions in a way that would be damaging rather than rewarding to American national life. The difficult task in that case is to chart the bounds of leniency so that the healing can be most effective and the sense of justice is not affronted.

The proposal to consider first the status of draft dodgers could serve as a step towards this objective. The families affected by their exile are probably some- thing of a cross-section of Ameri- can society. Their case would have been an obvious one to be included in any moves the Presi- dent might make towards an amnesty. Such moves in the case of Mr Nixon would necessarily raise the fate of his associates already sentenced and others now open to legal proceedings. The nature of any such amnesty would have to be even more carefully defined if it was to serve its conciliatory purpose than would a conditional amnesty for draft dodgers.

vision of services, with only cer- tain limited exceptions. It is now generally considered that the 1956 Restrictive Trades Practices Act, which outlawed collective price fixing by manufacturing industry, has over time worked the opposite of the consumer by widening the scope of choice and tending to keep down prices. There is no reason to suppose that the new proposals will not have an analogous result in the area of services.

It is unlikely, of course, that there would be any very rapid developments. The procedure by which prima-facie restrictive practices are registered and then objected to or tested before the Restrictive Practices Court will take time. Prosecution of such practices as are not declared may take longer. But the experience of the 1956 legislation is that in time such an approach has a considerable impact.

A great deal will depend on the good sense with which the Director-General of Fair Trading operates his new powers, once he has them. There are areas where cut-throat competition for the sake of cut-throat competi-

tion policy

oessor Clifford Jolly an expatriate Briton return- a visitor to this country, I nished by the complacent y of your leader (August population policy. One need further than the despotic- the customs and countryside, y of the schools, the chronic s of roads, housing and em- t, to see that Britain has not th the 4,750,000 extra it has l over the past 17 years, there would be no room lacency even if Britain's on still stood at the 1957 For the best part of four s, from the establishment of wored plantations to the en- ment of unrestricted Com- ish immigration, the British tood at the apex of a pyra- id upon cheap labour, tergy, cheap food, and cheap rials drawn from the rest rials.

jointless now to debate the of that system, but it is that any discussion of a human ecology (which is

The balance of power in Cyprus

From Mrs Anna Alexeieva

Sir, At last it has been acknowledged negotiations over the future of the Republic should be between Greek and Turkish Cypriots (your Editorial of August 19). It must have been galling indeed for both sides to sit mute after the first ceasefire while three other countries discussed their fate without inviting them to take part.

Living on Cyprus since before the Constitution (acknowledged as un- workable by some of those who drew it up) I saw the great pur- port of the past few years give Greek Cypriots confidence in their own ability they had seemed to lack (foreign occupation throughout their history?) and as people prosper they give rather than grab—they lose respect.

Slowly the two-community prob- lem seemed to be solving itself. Greeks could have passes to come and go through Turk-held areas. Turkish Cypriots came and went al- over the island freely, they started to share in the tourist/development boom. From the "no complaints, we prosper" conversations one could have with either side it appeared that the coming of a Republic of Cyprus was nearer than it had ever been. Considering the long hatred between the two, great tolerance had grown.

For instance, a village family shel- tering with me in the first days of the war said when I criticized the radio propaganda, "what can you expect? We and the Turks are taught to hate each other from that high". Further, the Enosis myth faded when Greek soldiers came to Cyprus.

Mainland Greeks are prone to disdain Cypriots and they let this show. They had difficulty under- standing the language. Cypriots reacted. The recently hated English were served ahead of Greek officers. Then came the shock of the Greek coup deposing President Makarios: my villagers said "tomorrow all Cyprus will have the Greeks" and Sampson they called "Al Capone".

It is for the major powers to guard not manipulate. Let Clerides and Denktash get together without interference, well-respected repre- sentatives of their two cultures. There is no loss of face for the struggle. I lost the Turks though a population minority do, I believe, own 40 per cent of the land of the island, their army now holds less than that. Talks can begin with a better balance of power than for 11 years, although the way it has been achieved is very much more than regrettable.

I was an eye witness of the untrained island boys, un-uniformed, barely equipped when fought as best they could: the invading troops their first days were teenagers too, wild-eyed—one moment hiding grapes they had "stolen" the next menacing with guns: the first wave, expendable! And on top of war the island summer hazard—forest fires. Started by Sampson's men's "in- fighting" and raging day and night in North and South mountain ranges. There is no another day to be lost to stop this destruction of such a beautiful island. It is time for honour and humanity to be shown by both sides, and kept.

From the last few years' development no one can deny that left alone all the people of Cyprus can merge at last as an independ- ent, prosperous and autonomous Republic—they have to—and Cypriots are above all practical.

ANNA ALEXEIEVA, Monastiraki, Lapithos, Cyprus.

Management of childbirth

From Professor Philip Rhodes

Observations made by Mrs Jean Robinson on investigation of the active management of labour as "researches". They are not, they are anecdotes, and are not on an adequate scientific basis. This is not to deny that many women dis- satisfied with their own obstetric techniques, but the real question is to how many are satisfied is not answered and cannot be by her selective approach to a difficult problem.

What she is writing about is inadequate communication between obstetricians and patients. Were the new techniques explained properly, then most women would want them. But there are difficulties in com- munication. Childbirth is an emotional business, for attendants as well as for mothers. The patients may hear an explanation but they often cannot listen and interpret what is told them.

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Losses on livestock

From Mr Stuart Johnstone

Sir, I feel the time has come when the British public must be made aware of just what is happening in livestock and dairy farming in this country today under a Labour Government, quite apart from the gift and possible wealth taxes.

Because of the appalling state they were in already, from the beginning of August farmers were offered a subsidy of £9.25 a beast on beef animals going for slaughter. The immediate effect of this has been, at least down here in Corn- wall, that prices obtained in the market by farmers have dropped by just this amount, so that the only person to benefit has been the wholesaler. But even worse than this, the inspectors are only agreeing to pay this subsidy on about one in five of the beasts being sold, so that on four out of five animals the farmer who previously had had to accept prices entailing for him a loss of about £40 a beast, is now even worse off.

In dairying a major part if not the whole of the profit in recent years has come from cows from the herd being sold for slaughter. A year ago these were fetching about £100 a beast. On these no subsidy is paid and they are now realizing about £35, the sort of price obtained 15 years ago. The return on dairying is so bad that about 100 farmers a week are leaving this 30-hour,

Collapse of Court Line

From Mr John Talbot

Sir, A firm of solicitors (each partner thereof being personally liable to the extent of all his own assets for any firm's liabilities) is obliged to place all moneys received from or on behalf of all clients to a bank account separate from the firm's own bank account and if any breach of the Solicitors Accounts Rules occurs the solicitor is liable to lose his practising certificate without which he may not practise.

Surely the time has now been reached when all such organizations as travel agents, estate agents and others holding clients' or customers' moneys should be placed under similar licensing and monetary restrictions as even the bonds taken out by Association of British Travel Agents members for the benefit of clients may not afford complete protection. Similarly, solici- tors are obliged to pay annually into a special fund held by the Law

Waste paper money

From Professor Ulrich E. Simon

Sir, Inflation did not mean cartloads of marks in the Berlin of 1923. It was far worse and, for a child, amusing. I have in my possession a banknote for 500 marks, over- printed *Eine Million*. My collection shows that within less than one year we graduated from five thousand to twenty milliard as units of payment.

I never carried cartloads, for this system of adding noughts operated smoothly enough. Only once did I come away with more than I could carry: my father had earned 25 United States cents which I took on an errand. Between leaving home and getting the shopping the dollar had doubled in value. The change weighed down my pockets.

Another engaging feature was the creation of *Notgeld*, *Feins*, *Wages*, *districts*, and the smallest commu- nities designed their own paper money. Most of these etchings were of the highest quality. Today they are worth more than the paper on which they were printed. So there is hope for those who can wait long enough.

Yours faithfully,
ULRICH SIMON,
King's College London,
Strand, WC2,
August 16.

Regenerating British industry

From Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch

Sir, In condemning the White Paper on the Regeneration of British Industry as "blindingly irrelevant" to the country's present needs you are, if anything, understating the case. As chairman of a small (though fast growing) company pro- viding a modest but useful service to a sector of British industry, I note with interest the Government's view that "in times of economic difficulty it is often the small businessman, dependent to a great extent on personal wealth as a source of finance, who suffers the greatest hardship".

I and my colleagues in our enter- prise wonder whether any of the gentlemen who had a hand in drafting Command 5710 has ever been directly involved either in the direction or the management of any busi- ness, large or small. Quivers apart from the statement quoted, typi- cally, "broad-brush", the docu- ment fails to provide either a con- vincing analysis of our economic "descent to Avernus", or a per- suasive argument in favour of massive bureaucratic involvement in business decision making. But then it is a political tract of our times, and must be evaluated as such.

Since the war (the time-scale used in the White Paper) the economic theory and social practice prescribed respectively by Keynes and Beveridge have dominated and trans- formed western industrial society, which was in danger of being rent asunder by slavish adherence to the doctrines of Adam Smith, on the one hand, and Karl Marx on the other. Unfortunately, governments dependent upon the popular vote have used Keynes to promote booms instead of to prevent slumps, and Beveridge to protect the unemployed feather bed instead of a selective springboard.

Inflation is the result, galloping inflation. The communists, a small

Degree status

From Professor Max Beloff

Sir, May someone with over forty years' experience of university life reply to Mr Scott (August 20) whose experience was limited to two. She expresses surprise that the group of business leaders who wrote to you in defence of the proposals of the University College at Bucking- ham did not give their names. Mr Scott would have better been able to assess their view had he been informed himself (as would have been quite easy from our published literature or by telephoning the college) as to the precise proposals we have in mind. I can assure him that no student will leave Bucking- ham whatever the length of his course without being well aware that before entering into controversy, one must verify one's facts.

There would then have been no need for Mrs Scott to speculate as to whether the "main aim" was to give vocational courses, since she could have discovered that the courses at present in question and for which the concentrated two-year pattern is thought proper are in law, economics and government. In other subject areas our plans may be quite different.

Mrs Scott could also have dis- covered what we proposed to do to make up for the intensity of the actual course period—for instance our plans for guided study in Europe outside the two-year framework.

Whether these and other innova- tions will prove successful time will tell. Is Mr Scott convinced that they should not be tried?

Mrs Scott is worried lest as a shareholder she has been supporting an "unproved educational venture". I cannot inform her as to that; I can however remind her that a taxpayer she has undoubtedly been supporting a great many things in existing universities, some of which at least I would imagine she

Management of childbirth

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COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 21: By Command of The Queen, the Lord Jacques (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening upon the arrival of Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and welcomed His Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as an honorary member of the Tiger Club, will preside over the panel of judges for the club's "dawn to dusk" endurance competition, at Buckingham Palace, on October 23. Princess Anne will attend the British Equine Veterinary Association's thirteenth annual congress at Southampton University on September 24.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of the Buckinghamshire branch of the British Red Cross Society, will on October 22 open the festival of "endurance" exhibition at High Wycombe Town Hall and later will visit Wycombe Marsh Paper Mills and then in the afternoon open St Paul's Church of England Mixed School at Woodburn.

Today's engagements
Exhibition: Danish, Glass, 1814-1914, Peter F. Heering Collection, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, 10 am-6 pm.
Exhibition: Portrait drawings, the development of portraiture from the fifteenth century to the present day, British Museum, 10 am-5 pm.
Band Concert by Newham (East Ham) Band, College Gardens, Westminster Abbey, 12.30 pm-2 pm.
Royal Mews, open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 2 pm-4 pm.

Birthdays today
Professor Sir Colin Buchanan, 67; Major-General Earl Cathcart, 55; Sir Richard Catling, 62; Lord Clive, 87; Professor Sir Cyril Astley Clarke, 67; Mr P. C. H. Fender, 82; Major-General G. B. Inglis, 72; General Wilfred Kitching, Salvation Army, 81; Sir Martin Lindsay of Dowhill, 69; Mr Gerald Long, 51; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Brian Mountain, 75; Air Vice-Marshal M. E. M. Perkins, 67.

Marriage
Mr M. F. Laurence and Miss J. M. Vyvyan Denton. The marriage took place in London on Saturday, August 17, of Mr Martyn Laurence, son of Mr and Mrs A. Laurence, of Fox Meadows, Thundersley, Essex, and Miss Joanna Vyvyan Denton, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. Vyvyan Denton, of Dist House, Lower Bourne, Farnham.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Langton-Lockton and Lady Emma Howard. The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr T. L. Langton-Lockton, of Apple Tree, Chagford, Devon, and Emma, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, Naworth Castle, Brampton, Cumbria.

Mr T. J. Craven and Miss C. J. Folland. The engagement is announced between Timothy, only son of Mr E. A. Craven, of Langley, Kent, and Catherine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Fullard, of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. R. P. A. Ghys and Miss F. M. C. Marjoribanks Egerton. The engagement is announced between Jacques, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Laurent Ghys, of Woluwe-St Lambert, Brussels, Belgium, and Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. G. Marjoribanks Egerton, and Mrs Marjoribanks Egerton, of Snettisham, Norfolk.

Mr J. A. Grant and Miss T. K. Bogert. The engagement is announced between James Andrew, younger son of Rear-Admiral John Grant, CB, and Mrs T. K. Bogert, of Priors Barton, Winchester, Hampshire, and Tanya Karen, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs Joseph Bogert, of 832 Loudoun Lane, Newtown Square, Pennsylvania 19073, United States.

Mr S. Middlecott Banham and Miss T. Hutchinson. The engagement is announced between Simon, the younger son of Mr and Mrs Terence Middlecott Banham, of Feock, Cornwall, and Tanya, daughter of the late Mr A. O. Hutchinson, and Lady Douglas Gordon, and stepdaughter of Lord Douglas Gordon, of Penpol House, Point, Devon, near Truro.

Mr J. D. Player and Miss J. A. Lemieux. The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Captain and Mrs F. Player, and Mrs J. A. Lemieux, of Mr and Mrs J. V. Lemieux.

Mr J. M. Tyska and Miss E. S. Phillips. The engagement is announced between Jan Maciej Tyska, only son of the late Dip Ing and Mrs Tyska, of Katowice, Poland, and Elizabeth Susannah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Phillips, of Gannett, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Maldon, Essex.

Mr G. Wallace and Miss J. E. Davis. The engagement is announced between Graeme, son of Mr and Mrs J. Wallace, of Edinburgh, and Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Allan Davis, of Ealing, London.

Latest wills
Mr Herbert Ernest Bates, of Little Chart, Kent, the novelist and short-story writer, left £57,970 net (duty paid, £561).
Mr Lewis Samuel Coleman, of St Leonards-on-Sea, left £15,246 net (no duty shown). He left all his property to the Royal National Institute for the Blind.
Mrs Hilda Maud Cowling, of Worthing, left £28,966 net (no duty shown). After family legacies of £1,500, she left the residue between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, R.N.I.B. Royal College of Surgeons and Children's Aid Society.

Dr P. D. Burge and Miss S. M. Adams. The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr Harold Burge, FRCS, and Mrs Burge, of 1 The Drive, Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Susan, younger daughter of Professor George Adams, FRCP, and Mrs Adams, of 4 Newforge Lane, Belfast.

Mr J. C. T. Forsyth and Miss J. H. Beeston. The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. T. Forsyth, of Tubbs End Farm, Warwickshire, and June Helen, only daughter of Mr K. Beeston, of Sudbury Manor, Derbyshire, and Mrs B. N. Beeston, of Charingworth Grange, Gloucestershire.

Mr A. W. H. Gibbs and Miss S. M. Mifford. The engagement is announced between Antony William Hew, only son of Major and Mrs Martin Gibbs, of Sheldon Manor, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr R. F. Mifford, of the Hon Keith and Mrs Rous, of Clovelly Court, Devon.

Dr E. J. Kershaw and Dr R. L. Bray. The engagement is announced between Edward John, son of the late Mr Vernon Kershaw, and Mrs Mabel S. Kershaw, of Prestyn, Flintshire, and Rachel Lavinia, daughter of the late Mr Louis Bray and Mrs R. L. Bray, of Drayton Gardens, Chelsea, London.

Mr A. D. Morrison-Corley and Miss S. M. Mifford. The engagement is announced between Andrew David, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. C. B. Morrison-Corley, of Pine Grove, Windlesham, Surrey, and Susan Mifford, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Mifford, of Highdale, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Major O. M. Roberts and Miss M. A. Rose. The engagement is announced between Major Mark Roberts, The Royal Regiment of Wales, son of Mr O. W. H. Roberts and Mrs K. W. Rhodes, of Llanedrhon, Merioneth, and Margaret, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Rose, OBE, and Mrs Rose, of Clipping Campden, Gloucestershire.

Mr H. R. S. Vasey, RAF and Miss S. E. S. Flaxman. The engagement is announced between Flying Officer Howard Vasey, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. Vasey, of Reading, Berkshire, and Sara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Flaxman, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr A. Ward and Miss C. H. Rogers. The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr and Mrs Bernard P. Ward, of Cheltenham, and Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr Arthur Rogers, and of Mrs Rogers, of Chesterfield.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
Bax, Mrs Vera May, of Godalming, portrait painter, widow of Clifford Bax, the dramatist (duty paid, £3,275) ... £30,426
Evans, Mr Albert Charles, of New Malden (duty paid), £28,696
Goodall, Fanny Margaret Mary, of Wellington, Shropshire (duty paid, £11,548) ... £206,570
Stone, Mr Frederick George, of Yate, Avon (duty paid, £298,158)



In memory of Gordon Smith, who swept the village streets for 20 years, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, has placed this stone plaque on a new pavilion. Mr Smith died three years ago, aged 70.

University news

Glasgow
Grants: £112,763 from Science Research Council for the maintenance of the Glasgow School of Art (Professor G. N. Bishop, natural philosophy).
£25,566 from Social Science Research Council for an investigation of television coverage of industrial relations (Professor J. E. J. Little, sociology).
£14,020 from Scottish Hospital Endowment Research Trust for an investigation of the metabolism of human plasma low density lipoproteins (Dr J. Shephard, pathological biochemistry).
£2,452 from Wellcome Trust for research on factors influencing the development of autistic disorder (Dr P. E. J. Barrett, experimental veterinary parasitology).

Latest appointments

The following appointments are announced:
Mr I. R. Willison to be deputy keeper of the rare books collection in the British Library, Reference Division, Department of Printed Books.
Housing Associations Registration Advisory Committee: Chairman, Mr Harold Campbell, general manager, Newton Housing Trust, and chairman, Sutton Housing Trust. Committee: Mr L. E. Walsh Adams, Mr N. Beacock, Mr T. Crombie, Mr J. R. Dungey, Mr C. Dryland, Mr A. Fletcher, Mr J. Goodwin, Mr W. P. Jackson, Mr W. E. H. Lewis, Mr R. V. S. Marke, Mr T. Russell Milne, Mr B. Naton, Mr A. I. Pollard, Mr T. S. Stallard, Mr W. Noel Thomas.
Mr David Taylor to be deputy director of the Office of Health Economics.

Preservationists press for full study of Bath's future

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Bath

Officials of Bath Preservation Trust are dissatisfied with the Government's latest proposals for the city's future. They are still seeking a comprehensive study suggested by Mr Rippon, the former Secretary of State for the Environment, before any further redevelopment or traffic schemes are allowed to go ahead.

In a letter to Sir Christopher Chancelor, the trust's president, at the end of last month, Mr Crossland, Mr Rippon's successor, said he considered a special study unnecessary at this stage. The letter was followed by an announcement that the disputed plan for a new road tunnel under the city centre had been shelved.

Mr Crossland told Sir Christopher that it was impossible that resources could be found in the next few years for the construction of the east-west relief road. That removed the urgency from the situation and instead the Government would be prepared to pay part of the cost of three less ambitious studies of traffic management, conservation and the consequences of restricting physical change to a minimum.

At present, after the recent local government reorganisation, there is a true between the trust and the city council, but it is likely to be broken soon by a new dispute over the proposed new law courts between the east end of New Bond Street and the river.

Conservationists feel that the design by Leonard Marsh is out of keeping with the Georgian surroundings. They question the need for the law courts to be built in the city centre and would prefer the site left as a public open space.

Ancient texts discovered in tombs unearthed in China

Peking, Aug 21.—The People's Daily has reported important archaeological finds in two tombs dating from the beginning of the Western Han dynasty (206 BC-AD) at Ma Wang Tui, near Chang-sha, in the southern province of Hunan.

The finds include military maps, the oldest known to exist in China, and the manuscript of a work entitled *The Fighting Kingdoms*, whose text is as long as the versions known up to now.

Among about 10 manuscripts on silk totalling 120,000 characters found in the tombs is a 4,000-character version of the oldest and most enigmatic Chinese book, the *Yi King* or *Book of Mutations*. This divinatory work has been the subject of many commentaries, often as obscure as the book itself.

The People's Daily published several photographs of the manuscripts found in the tombs. It said that one of them, entitled *The Canon of Law*, gave a clear conception of the Legalists' School in the times of the Fighting Kingdoms.

The Ma Wang Tui discoveries thus relate to the pre-occupations of China in 1974, since a struggle against the philosophy of Confucius, whose followers fought against the Legalists, has been the object since last February of a big political campaign.

In this campaign, the Legalists, supporters of a strong centralized state, are presented as the enemies of the Confucian obscurantists, themselves the supporters of the "Good old days" of slavery and tribalism.

Peking's official Hsinhua news agency said that the excavation also unearthed 300 pieces of lacquerware, wooden figurines, silk fabrics, an iron-tipped wooden spear, crossbows, halberds, spears, and four paintings.

One painting on silk shows figures sitting calmly, stretching their arms, bending their knees, clapping their legs and squatting together with such inscriptions as "stomach ache" and "back ache", the agency added.

Agence France Presse and AP.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, August 22, 1949

Fishing losses

From Our Correspondent

Peterhead, Aug 21.—A weekly wage of only £2 is the reward of most of the north-east Scots herring fishermen for 15 weeks' arduous toil.

The most disastrous summer fishing for a quarter of a century was prematurely closed this week

and when the men decided to cut their losses and cease operations for the season. Hired men, who form the bulk of the crews, are paid a week, plus food on board the boats and a bonus dependent on results, but as many crews have earned barely sufficient to cover the running expenses the bonus for hired men is almost nil.

The parlous position of the industry causing grave concern in the coastal towns. With their savings dwindling, and faced with the prospect of a hard winter, the fishermen have appointed a delegation to go to London and interview members of Parliament.

Science report

Hovercraft: Potential in Canada

Air-cushion vehicles seem the ideal way to transport heavy loads across the swampy tundra and frozen wastelands of northern Canada. But, according to a report in *Science Dimension*, the journal of the National Research Council of Canada (NRCC), the design of the familiar marine kind of hovercraft must be modified considerably to cope with the extreme conditions there.

The "skirt" of a hovercraft is the flexible curtain that keeps in the air which gives it lift, and that of the marine version is easily damaged by sharp objects. In northern Canada, however, an air-cushion vehicle must be able to travel over swamp strewn with fallen trees and other debris or cross the peaks and jagged pressure cracks of an icefield.

Even the snow may cause difficulties. Poor skirt design allows light snow to blow up around the hovercraft, reducing visibility. Wet snow or slush may be sprayed onto the vehicle and freeze, increasing its weight and clogging its controls. To help to overcome such difficulties a vehicle has been built at the engine laboratory of the NRCC's division of mechanical engineering which can test any skirt design.

A wheeled vehicle transfers its weight to the ground through its tyres and, as only a small portion of each tyre touches the ground, the pressure is often great. Muskeg swamp is badly broken up by pressures of more than a pound a square inch but as a hovercraft distributes the weight evenly, a heavy load can be piled on an air-cushion trailer without destroying the ground underneath. The trailer then can be towed by a small light tractor which will not tear the surface, or even by a helicopter.

Trailers known as hoverbarges have already carried loads of 12 tons over muskeg during field trials at a hydro-electricity line construction site. Large tractors were fitted to ends of the hoverbarges but they did not support the weight and were unable to give additional traction and guidance over sloping ground.

The size of the hoverbarges was to be no object. A unit with 125-ton payload is going into production and a machine to carry 3,000 tons is in the design stages.

The Canadians have also experimented with the use of hoverpower to assist conventional vehicles over poor roads. One of these cushion-assisted trucks recently carried a 70-ton load over an unimproved road at a speed of 30 mph without causing damage.

Perhaps one of the most surprising applications of the hovercraft in Canada is that of an ice-breaker. When a large air-cushion trailer was towed over ice 27 inches thick at 4 mph, it broke a path 70 ft wide. No one is certain how that happened.

One theory is that the hovercraft produced a whirlwind explosion of ice; another is that it blew the air from beneath the ice and it collapsed. The Canadian Coast Guard and the Air Cushion Vehicle Division of the Canadian Ministry of Transport are conducting research into the new-found ability of air-cushion vehicles.

By Nature Times News Service. Source: *Science Dimension* (6, 4, 1974).

OBITUARY

BARON ILFORD

Former chairman of NAB

Baron Ilford, MC, TD, QC, a former chairman of the National Assistance Board and a former Conservative MP, died on Tuesday in London at the age of 80.

Geoffrey Clegg Hutchinson was the son of the late Major Henry Ormerod Hutchinson of Elderslie, Prestwich, Lancashire, and was born on October 14, 1893. He was educated at Cheltenham and Clare College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar, and he took honours in the Historical Tripos in 1914.

He served in the war of 1914 with the 5th Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers and was promoted Captain in 1915. He was wounded and was awarded the MC in 1920, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple and joined the Northern Circuit, taking silk in 1929. He had been a pupil of the late Butler Aspinwall and he naturally followed his master into the Admiralty Court occasionally, but his main practice lay in local government cases and until he entered the House of Commons, he also practised at the Parliamentary Bar. In the conduct of his cases he had a reputation of setting upon the points worth arguing and arguing them calmly, clearly and convincingly.

When war was declared in 1939, he rejoined the forces, serving by that time in the rank of major in his old regiment the Territorial Division of the Lancashire Fusiliers. In 1942, he resumed his duties in the House of Commons. He had unsuccessfully contested the Gower Division of Glamorganshire as a Conservative in 1935 but in 1937, at a by-election, he was returned for Ilford with a majority of over 9,000. In the House he interested himself in a number of matters of local government, with which his practice at the Bar had familiarized him.

Defeated in 1945, he captured Ilford North in 1950, holding it until 1954, when he gave up the seat on his appointment as chairman of the National Assistance Board. He remained in that post until 1964 and received a life peerage in 1962, taking the title of Baron Ilford of Bury.

He was an honorary freeman of the borough of Ilford and of the London Borough of Camden. He was a governor and almoner of Christ's Hospital and was chairman of the commission appointed by the Church Assembly on pastoral legislation in 1961. He was president of the Association of the Friends of the National Old People from 1964 to 1968, becoming life vice-president in 1968, and governor of the National Corporation for Care of Old People from 1965 to 1969.

He married Janet Bidlake, youngest daughter of Henry Keep, in 1919.

LT-COL A. R. WISE
Former Tory MP

Le Colonel Alfred Roy, the former Conservative MP, died at the age of 70. Educated at Repton, Oriel College, Oxford, where he was an assistant district officer in Kenya from 1926 before contesting successfully the Southwark constituency in 1929 against Oswald Mosley the Labour candidate. He won the seat, keeping it until 1945, when he decided not to contest the election at Southwark after a year with the local association from the army. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1929 to 1945, being elected as a Conservative in 1945. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1929 to 1945, being elected as a Conservative in 1945. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1929 to 1945, being elected as a Conservative in 1945.

PROFESSOR OLIVER DE SELINCOURT

J. L. E. writes:
Oliver de Selincourt who died on August 19 at the age of 76, only a few weeks after his predecessor in the Chair of Philosophy at University College, Cardiff, Professor J. W. Scott, held the Chair from 1944 to 1963.

Educated at Winchester College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he had a brilliant academic record, he had held lectureships in philosophy in Scotland and Ireland before his appointment at Cardiff. He never ceased to revise his Oxford tutor Professor H. A. Prichard and set himself to inculcate in his pupils at Cardiff as he had done at Belfast, by precept and example, the highest standards of honesty and precise thinking which he had admired in Prichard. De Selincourt was not in any sense a narrow scholar: his lectures, chiefly on aesthetics and political philosophy, benefited enormously in range and interest from his extraordinary wide knowledge of art and music both in literature, art and music both English and Continental, as befitted a son of Ernest de Selincourt. The same characteristics of breadth of vision together with logical rigour and literary elegance were displayed in his major publication *Art and Morality* published in 1935, in which he strove to show that neither morality nor art can fully be appreciated independently of each other and of the other departments of human experience.

De Selincourt held the conviction that personal relationships whether between tutor and pupil or between university colleagues or in the wider circle of everyday life were of supreme importance.

KATE O'BRIEN

Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, in your otherwise excellent obituary notice of Kate O'Brien, mentions that she was many consider her finest *That Lady*, in which, what I think, she was at her best, she structured the tragic relationship between the Princess of Eborac and the Princess of Spain. Reviewing the appearance in 1946, Royde-Smith wrote: "whole book with its passion, humour, its sense of history, its remarkable place in the history of the lost Philip II, is not only the novel its author has so far, it is one of the historical novels in any language, and word for word a masterpiece." De Vigny's *Cinq Mars* of some respects it often minds the reader.

MARTIN GROUP

The National Interim Statement by Mr. Arthur Hubert.

Public service pensions go up by 16½ per cent

By Our Political Editor
Most public service pensioners will receive 16.5 per cent more from December 1, under an annual review order published yesterday. Armed Forces pensioners will get corresponding increases. A full year's increase will be £11.3m, of which £1.8m for Service pensioners.

The increases become due to the Pensions (Increase) Act, which provides that pensions are to be increased annually to account of rises in the cost of living.

Public service pensioners are able to 320,000 former teachers and local government employees, 280,000 former civil servants, 95,000 health service employees, police, fire and armed forces, about 200,000 Service pensioners also qualify for increases.

£4,050 for 1974 car
A 1974 bull-nosed, black Oxford was sold at Woburn, Cambridgeshire, yesterday for £4,050.



Some of our successes have been quite devastating.

The tale is told that the extent of Wellington's campaign became known in advance to the firm of Fribourg & Treyer, of the Haymarket, by the size of the shipment of snuff to the Peninsula ordered by the Light Division.

Contemporary sources also have it that the empty canisters, bearing the firm's august name, were fired with effect on the field of battle when the



regular shot was exhausted. Times, however, change. And a taper may now be applied to a Fribourg & Treyer No. 1 Filter de Luxe, on sale at our Haymarket shop, outstanding London hotels, restaurants, clubs and tobacconists* in the expectation of nothing more than a pleasure you will savour and return to.

*No. 1 Filter de Luxe is available at £4.40 for 200 including post and packing from 14 Haymarket, London S.W.1.

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

سكوت الامل

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Mr Benn faced by need to replan takeover of Court shipbuilders

By Anthony Wedgwood
The Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood, has given an assurance to shipbuilders that the public ownership, which is being framed by a complete set of proposals in the agreement of the Line's special manager, Mr. Nicholson, is not a financial crash of Court Line, but a necessary step to secure the future of the shipbuilding industry.

Mr. Wedgwood said that the shipbuilders' industry is facing a crisis, and that the Government is taking steps to ensure its survival. He said that the shipbuilders' industry is facing a crisis, and that the Government is taking steps to ensure its survival.

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Fed chief says cuts in budget are vital now

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 21
Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, told a congressional committee today that "strenuous efforts should be made immediately to pare budget expenditures in fiscal 1975 and to balance the budget in fiscal 1976."

He added: "The basic responsibility for economic stabilization lies with the Federal Government. Unless our Government exercises that function better than it has in the past, there will be little hope for restoring stability in the general level of prices."

These remarks coincided with the publication of the July consumer price index, showing prices up by 0.8 per cent last month, after rising by 1 per cent and 1.1 per cent in June and May respectively.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics reported the present consumer price index at 148.3 (1967=100), representing a gain of 11.7 per cent over the past 12 months.

The slower pace of inflation, signified by these figures, will be no consolation to the Administration or the nation, because the fall from the higher price level was entirely caused by a 0.4 per cent decline in food prices.

The drought in the Middle West is now adding great pressure to food prices, and much higher levels are expected in the months ahead.

Meanwhile, non-food commodity prices continue advancing at a monthly 1.3 per cent, while prices of services are moving ahead at a monthly rate of 1.1 per cent.

Mr. Burns told the Senate's budget committee that "if the Congress were to cut \$10,000m out of the fiscal 1975 budget, the stock market would revive, the bond market would revive and interest rates would decline."

The Federal Reserve chairman suggested that Government spending had gone beyond prudent limits, and it was evident that there was a great deal of waste in Government expenditures.

New York. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 15.26 lower today at 711.59, its lowest closing level since August 17, 1970. Losses outnumbered gains 975 to 345 among the 1,722 issues traded on the New York stock exchange.

The exchange's composite index of all its listed common stocks was down 0.73 at 38.59, its lowest close since May 26, 1970.

Technical recovery by equities loses impetus

By Terry Byland
A continuation of the technical rally on London's equity market was halted yesterday. Share prices began to turn down again in late dealings when City concern regarding the cash squeeze on industry and the financial sector was reawakened by statements from several important companies.

Also unsettling the City was a call from Mr. Len Murray, the TUC chief, for an inquiry into recent rumours on the stock market.

Earlier, equities tried to extend their recovery, helped by vigorous denials from the insurance industry of rumours about an impending crisis at a major company.

The rumours, given a fresh airing in one of the morning papers, brought firm denials from the British Insurance Association, and then from Eagle Star, Equity and Law Life and Sun Alliance.

But the rally, already running out of support during the afternoon, received a further blow from a warning on industry's cash situation, from the chairman of Cavenham, soon to be followed by the disclosure that British Land, after passing the final dividend, was making "every effort to realize investments."

The FT index, having advanced to 218.3 at midday, fell back later to close at 209.9—a net 2.9 points off on the day. The Times index closed 0.4 off at 83.23.

Investments: First half pre-tax profits of Tube Investments rose 21 per cent to £19.7m on a 24 per cent advance in group sales from £194m to £240m. The group showed profit improvements in most divisions, but the chairman, Mr. J. H. Foster, said that the group's trading performance was a purely financial concern after it had disposed of its industrial interests.

£21.5m loan to Hawtin by Bankers Trust

By Christopher Wilkins
Hawtin, the banking and finance group which is now involved in talks regarding a possible takeover of the failed Moorgate Mercantile Holdings, is believed to have completed arrangements to borrow \$30m (about £21.5m).

The funding is to take the form of a floating rate medium-term loan from Bankers Trust, and is to carry an interest rate margin over the interbank rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

At current rates, this suggests that Hawtin could be paying close to 15 1/2 per cent for the funds initially.

The loan is substantial in relation to the overall size of Hawtin's business. At the end of last November the balance sheet showed deposits of £37.3m and equity capital, including convertible loans, of £18.4m.

Some £25.6m out of total lending of £46.7m was in the field of instalment credit.

In April this year, however, Hawtin admitted that it had been obliged to repay money market lines totalling more than £20m.

Subsequently Associates First Capital Corporation, a subsidiary of the American conglomerate Gulf & Western Industries, agreed to make Hawtin a five-year dollar loan equivalent to £5m at a fixed rate of 10 per cent.

At the same time it obtained shareholder approval for the revision of terms on the £10m of convertible loan stock it held in such a way that on full conversion it would have control of 62 per cent of the shares.

Earlier this month Hawtin revealed an interim pre-tax profit of £513,000, although it declared no dividend.

This followed a loss of £149m in the previous 10 months, which took in the group's first trading period as a purely financial concern after it had disposed of its industrial interests.

Standstill at Chrysler makes 9,500 idle and puts 8,000 more at risk

By R. W. Shakespeare
All of Chrysler's car assembly operations in Britain have again been brought to a standstill by labour disputes.

More than 9,500 workers in five of the America-owned company's plants in the Midlands and Scotland are now idle because of strikes and lay-offs. Another 8,000 jobs are threatened.

Yesterday car production at the Lincoln, Lincolnshire, assembly plant in Scotland ceased, because of component shortages resulting from strikes in Chrysler's Coventry factories. Some 3,500 workers were laid off for an indefinite period.

In Coventry, the Ryton assembly plant has been at a standstill for more than a week, with 4,500 men sent home yesterday. About 1,000 of these workers were called in on a temporary basis for what the management described as "inventory taking."

The effects of Chrysler's troubles spread yesterday to the company's central engines factory at Stoke, Coventry, where 380 men in the engine testing inspection departments had to be sent home.

The jobs of all 4,500 workers in the engines factory and a further 5,000 who are still working on components manufacture and sub-assembly operations at the Lincolnwood plant in the Trent Valley, Nottinghamshire, are at risk unless Chrysler's problems are resolved.

The trouble stems from two pay disputes in the relatively small Chrysler-owned components factories in Coventry. They are Hills, which makes plastic components for the engine range, and which has 450 workers on strike, and Auto Machinery, which makes nuts and bolts, where 100 men are out.

In both cases the workers are demanding wages parity with Chrysler in the car assembly and engine plants.

Chrysler management admits that there are pay anomalies ranging from a matter of a few pence up to £10 a week, and it claims to have given the unions undertaking that they will be put right. However it wants to make these adjustments in the context of general wage restructuring, and not on a piecemeal basis.

Negotiations on both disputes earlier this week ended in deadlock and there now seems little prospect of any improvement in Chrysler's production position before the weekend.

Any fresh moves to resolve these disputes are only likely to come as a result of intervention by union officials.

Chrysler's union officials in Coventry are also faced by no demands from toolmakers and electricians in the Ryton and Stoke plants. They want a substantial pay rise, longer holidays and a 35-hour week.

The 320 toolroom men are imposing an overtime ban, which in the present circumstances is having a negligible effect. Earlier in the week they decided against any intensification of their industrial action.

The most obvious reason for this is that they want to hold off until the disputes in the components plants are resolved before stepping up pressure.

They will be in a powerful negotiating position once Chrysler is in a position to resume car production. Past experience has shown that even limited action by the toolroom, or by the maintenance electricians, can quickly bring all of Chrysler's operations to a halt.

Power stoppage grows: More workers walked out yesterday at power stations in the Trent Valley, Nottinghamshire. About 100 men went on strike at the big West Burton power station in support of 500 at Cotnam power station, who stopped work at the weekend bringing electricity output to a standstill.

The strikes, which could spread to the Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Staveley, and High Marnham power stations along the river, is in support of a claim for car allowances to travel to work.

Five unions are involved in the dispute with the Central Electricity Generating Board. The board has offered to run bus services from strategic points, but the strikers claim they should have the right to use their own transport, subsidized by the board.

A spokesman for the board said yesterday that no cuts in electricity supplies were envisaged because power demands were so low during the summer.

Chairman of failed bank resigns post at Sentinel

By Our Financial Staff
Mr. Harry Landy, chairman of the failed Israel-British Bank, has resigned as chairman of Sentinel Insurance. The company's two other directors, Mr. Joshua Bension and Mr. Henry Koor, have also stepped down.

Five new directors have been appointed in their place. Mr. Cyril Murray, formerly senior partner in Sentinel's auditors, Bright, Grahame, Murray & Co, has become chairman.

Sentinel has no direct links with Israel-British Bank except through its directors. Besides the common chairmanship of Mr. Landy, Mr. Bension is also, on both boards, being the vice chairman and joint managing director of Israel-British.

Together, Mr. Landy and Mr. Bension control, either directly or as trustees, 71 per cent of Sentinel's share capital.

Mr. Bension was earlier this month indicted in an Israeli court on 11 counts, of which the most serious alleged "larceny by a director of a company."

Mr. Landy is also the chairman of the quoted London City & Westfield property group in which Sentinel has a 28 1/2 per cent shareholding. Mr. Landy has admitted that it has lent £2.7m to Israel-British Bank (London) and Sentinel is also a creditor.

However, Mr. Murray said last night that the figure owed was of such a size that it would cause no great difficulty for Sentinel, a life assurance company with sums assured totalling £120m at the end of March last year.

He said there was no question of a liquidity problem at Sentinel which was "perfectly solvent and sound." He declined to say whether any talks over the directorships had been held with the Department of Trade.

The other new directors to be appointed are Mr. K. Wheeler, who is deputy chairman, Mr. P. Burt, the company's actuary who becomes managing director, Mr. A. T. Bolton, the general manager, and Mr. C. Ertiger.

Shipbuilders will propose partnership with state

By Ian Allen
Shipbuilders who have faced themselves totally to Government plans for nationalization of the industry are to press for an alternative arrangement where they will have a working ship with Whitehall.

For the first time the publication of the Government's consultative document, the Shipbuilders' Association's Association, said that it had decided to draft detailed proposals for submission to the Government within the next few days.

Mr. Tom Hunter, managing director of the Shipbuilders' Association, said that in pressing for such an arrangement the association would be advocating the kind of Government cooperation "which is extremely effective in other shipbuilding countries."

It is understood the executive council members have already worked out rough guidelines for discussion with the Government but these will have to be polished up considerably.

Mr. Hunter agreed there was certainly a case for more collaboration between the shipbuilders and the Government. He pointed out, however, that full order books and the current share of the British in world shipbuilding markets clearly indicated that the industry was fully qualified to go it alone.

Industries surprised by move

Continued from page 1
including hire-purchase companies, stockbroking and jobbing, house and estate agencies have already come or are under the scrutiny of either the Monopolies Commission or the Restrictive Practices Court.

The hire-purchase industry, for example, came before the Restrictive Practices Court several years ago and has since shelved all its industry agreements. The one exception is that Finance Houses Association members are not allowed to advertise for deposits.

A Monopolies Commission inquiry into stock exchange practices concluded that the minimum commission structure was acceptable. It objected to the advertising embargo on members and the exclusion of women and non-United Kingdom nationals as members; all those have since been abandoned.

Patricia Tisdall writes: Commission systems operated by the travel and advertising industries may be considered restrictive practices under the proposed legislation.

In advertising, agents are paid a fixed rate of commission, usually 15 per cent, by publishing organizations and other media owners. The commission is available only to agencies recognized by the various media trade associations.

The industry argues that it provides the cornerstone for the voluntary regulation of advertising content in the public interest. Advertising agents who do not conform to the Code of Advertising Practice can be threatened with withdrawal of recognition.

Mr. James O'Connor, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, said last night that much evidence had been compiled to support the commission system. It would be made available to the Government as soon as required.

A similar system operates in the travel trade, where retail agents are paid a fixed percentage by tour operators, hotelkeepers and transport organizations. Hotels do not operate on a commission basis, but are sometimes accused of fixing seasonal prices.

Mr. Clive Derby, chief executive of the British Restaurants and Catering Association, said yesterday that he was not aware of any restrictive practices in the hotel and catering industry.

Leading article, page 15
Where ban would apply, page 18
Towards a fairer deal, page 19

UDT gives terms of £30m funding move

By Anthony Rowley
United Dominions Trust, the finance house which recently disclosed a sharp fall in profits, last night announced the terms of its £30m fund-raising operation from shareholders.

The same time, gave an indication that the company's bank would continue to be available to the group.

Because of the recent sharp fall in its share price, UDT has decided it would be "misleading" to make a rights issue to all shareholders, but it will offer them the chance to subscribe to a £15m issue of fully-paid convertible loan stock.

UDT's principal institutional shareholders—the Prudential Assurance Company with 26.7 per cent and Eagle Star Insurance with 10.1 per cent—will underwrite this issue. They will also be the chief subscribers to a further £15m issue of partly-paid convertible loan stock, which is offered to financial institutions only.

Though the Prudential could end up with 47.5 per cent of the voting rights in UDT if it took up and converted its full entitlement of fully-paid and partly-paid loan stock, the Takeover Panel has ruled that it need not bid for the rest of the voting shares.

The partly-paid stock—only £5m will be called initially—carries a coupon one point higher at 17 per cent. UDT "may purchase the stock at any time", the letter adds.

A UDT spokesman last night made the point that, though the company would have to pay interest on only £20m of loan stock initially, it would be able to consider its capital base as having been increased by £30m. This was because the £10m of uncalled stock could be called at the discretion of the company rather than the loan stockholders.

British Land shares hit by £398,000 pre-tax loss

By John Plender
Shares in British Land, the property company headed by Mr. John Riblar, fell 3 1/2p to a new low point of 21p yesterday on the news of a £398,000 pre-tax loss for the year to March 31.

The preliminary figures were accompanied by a statement that every effort is being made to reduce investments and so reduce debt on which present very high interest rates are payable. The final dividend has been passed.

British Land has been one of the hardest hit victims of the recent shakeout in the property share market because its borrowings are extremely high in relation to the sector. The preliminary statement shows interest charges up from £5.84m last year to £12.0m this time. This leaves losses after tax at £963,000 compared with a profit last year of £2.63m.

The board has made an assessment of the value of the group's properties "guided by independent professional valuations on a going concern basis of all properties held for investment."

This indicated no material difference between the book value at the balance sheet date and the aggregate value assessed by the board. A £17m surplus over book value of properties in course of development given in last year's statement has not been incorporated in the accounts.

Big chrome and nickel deposits found in Kenya

Nairobi, Aug 21.—Deposits of nickel and chrome have been discovered in north-western Kenya. It is claimed that the nickel deposit runs to nearly 14 million tons of ore, of a grade better than 1 per cent.

The discovery was announced in Nairobi today by Mr. Othman Ambala, managing director of Western Oil Company, a Kenyan company which has been operating in conjunction with Oil Ventures International Incorporated, an American group.

The two companies have signed an agreement to explore nickel and chrome deposits in the area. Although metallurgical analysis of samples sent to France has not yet been received, it has been decided to go ahead with the second phase of the exploration.

Mr. Ambala said that the mining stage would involve investment of more than £50m.

INTERIM STATEMENT

M MARTIN METALS GROUP LIMITED

The National Metal Merchant

Interim Statement by the Chairman
Mr. Arthur Hubert, O.B.E.

Profit Increase 88%

in Metals Group Limited announce that the unaudited accounts months to 30th June, 1974, show the following results—

	1974	1973
Profit before Tax	1,193,105	7,370,612
Profit after Tax	1,408,417	765,305
Profit after Tax (1973: 45%)	34,977	36,421
Profit after Tax	1,373,440	728,884
Profit after Tax	714,168	327,986
Profit after Tax	659,272	400,888
Profit after Tax	105,330	93,363

Mr. Hubert has decided to declare an interim dividend of 6.975% as a dividend for the corresponding period of last year of which is equivalent to 6.20% after adjustment for the Scrip 1 share for every 4 shares, made in December, 1973.

The dividend will be paid on the 15th December, 1974, to shareholders who are registered in the company's books on the 15th November, 1974.

The dividend will absorb £105,330.

Mr. Hubert has decided to give shareholders an option to take shares in lieu of a dividend, and an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting for the approval of the dividend will be held in due course.

Chairman, Mr. A. Hubert, O.B.E., states:—

"In view of our business continuing as is evidenced by its increase of pre-tax profits from £1,193,105 for the corresponding period of 1973, to £1,373,440, which represents an increase of 88%."

As forecast in my statement with the Annual Report and Accounts, I feel confident of the outcome of the results for the current year, which, coupled with the ever increasing volume of business will guarantee the continued growth of your company."

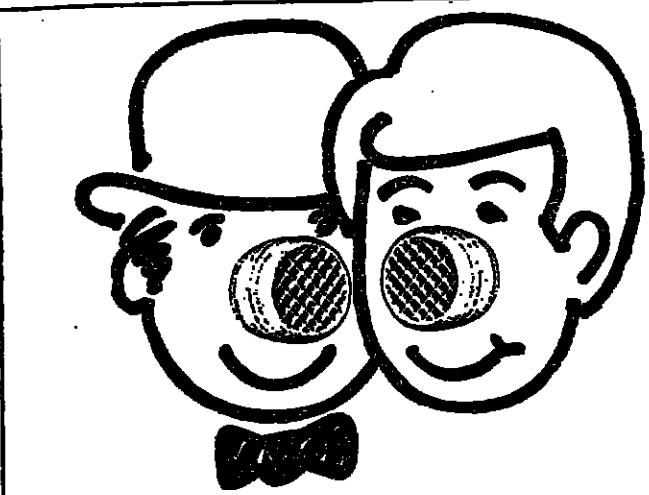
How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Alpine Hedges 2p to 10p	Barclays Bk 10p to 17p
Broken Hill 20p to 44p	BP 10p to 21p
Canon St 11p to 9p	British Land 3 1/2p to 21p
Corinthian 2p to 14p	Cavenham 7p to 6p
Horizon Mid 2p to 13p	Foster, H. 7p to 10p
Indochem 13p to 22p	Jervel 7p to 5p
Jessel Secs 4p to 25p	
	Land Secs 5p to 12p
	Midland 7p to 17p
	Mr Charlotte 7p to 7p
	Photia Int 3p to 28p
	Trust Hse Forte 3p to 62p
	Ultramar 5 1/2p to 14 1/2p
	Union Plat 5p to 14p

Healey tax seen as expropriation

A Bow Group paper, published today, says that the Wealth Tax and Capital Transfer Tax, recently proposed by Mr. Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, mark the change from an era of high but supportable taxation to "two decades of expropriation."

The paper, *The Needle's Eye* by Michael Stern, calls upon the Conservatives to pledge the repeal of any Wealth Tax.



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Vent-Axia

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THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.615	1.57
Austria S	44.75	42.75
Belgium F	95.50	92.50
Canada \$	2.32	2.27
Denmark Kr	14.40	14.00
Finland Mk	8.90	8.65
France F	11.45	11.15
Germany DM	6.25	6.05
Greece Dr	72.75	70.25
Hongkong \$	12.10	11.75
Italy Lr	1645.00	1595.00
Japan Yen	750.00	705.00
Netherlands Gld	6.35	6.15
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc	63.25	59.25
S Africa Rd	1.97	1.88
Spain Ptas	134.00	130.00
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.25
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90
US \$	2.37	2.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

BP drilling failure

British Petroleum has failed to find oil in block 12/30 and has abandoned its drilling operation on the concession, which is held jointly with the Hamilton group.

On other pages

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July figures show price rises on upturn

By Hugh Clayton

Price rises recorded last month by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply remained steady in size but rose in number compared with June.

The institute said last night that rises averaged 11.6 per cent in June and July, but the number rose 156 from 386 in June to 542 in July.

This large number, the biggest since April, when price rises peaked at an all-time high of 683, suggests that the decline in June may only have marked a temporary lull, the institute said.

It added that many companies seemed to be worried by rising labour costs, particularly through threshold increases. This supports the recent statement by Sir Arthur Cockfield, chairman of the Price Commission, that labour costs were stealing the limelight from material costs as a leading fillip to inflation.

The average size of price increases notified fell last month in some sectors. Mechanical engineers claimed 10 per cent, almost 1 per cent less than in June. Metal manufacturers asked for 10.2 per cent, compared with more than 13 per cent in June. The average for chemicals was down from 15.7 to 13.2 per cent.

General Motors pares increases

Detroit, Aug. 21.—General Motors Corporation said today that it was cutting back prices on its 1975 model cars by \$34, in response to pressure from President Ford.

The President had said he was very disappointed in GM's announced price increases of 6.4 to 9.5 per cent, and sought to have it trimmed. With the cutback, the average equipped 1975 GM car price will now rise over the 1974 model by 6 per cent and the average-equipped truck by 10. Ford Motor Co. is also "re-assessing" its 1975 model pricing plans.—Reuters and AP-Dow Jones.

British scrap quota from US doubled

Brussels, Aug. 21.—Britain's allocation of EEC scrap metal imports from the United States has been doubled to 50,000 tons, from 25,000 tons, European Commission sources said today.

Last year, following a world shortage of scrap, the United States introduced export restrictions, limiting the Community to a quota of 197,000 tons a quarter.

Importers claim Mulley ports plan could add £100m to trade bill

By Roger Vielvoye

Nationalization of privately-owned ports and the extension of the dock workers' employment scheme to docks previously outside it could add between £100m and £150m a year to the country's import bill, according to the British Importers Confederation.

A Confederation survey, carried out before Mr Fred Mulley, Minister of Transport, announced his plans for a sweeping reorganization of United Kingdom port administration, showed that the cost of importing through ports operating the dock workers' employment scheme was substantially more, double in some cases, than through non-scheme ports.

Scheme ports, mainly the very large docks, employ registered dockworkers who are taken by employers from the register, job by job. In non-scheme ports and wharves, dockers are employed directly by private companies.

Last month, Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said he intended to introduce an order which would extend the scheme to all ports. Mr Montague Hollinshead, chairman of the BIC, said yesterday that Britain's most efficient ports were outside the dock labour scheme. Nationalization would reduce them to the same state as the main ports.

"Because of bureaucracy and delays in cargo handling and turn-around of ships, costs under nationalization will rise, resulting in ships being diverted to north continental ports."

Mr Mulley saw nationalization of the ports and the setting up of a centralized National Ports Authority to coordinate developments as the panacea for

the ills of the industry. But nationalization would increase costs—by £100m a year for imports—with food costs going up by £10m.

"Many of the main ports are already publicly-owned and in most cases their shipping is deplorable. Cargo at these ports is subject to delays; there are strikes and stoppages and demands for extra pay from dockers."

Statistics from certain shipping conferences showed that for every ton loaded in London, 5.47 were loaded in Antwerp. Efficient non-scheme ports were managing to hold on to their share of trade but any deterioration in their working, with loss of flexibility and over-manning, had to result in loss of trade to continental ports.

The Government would be better employed in endeavouring to improve efficiency at Britain's main ports rather than in nationalization—a concept long out of date and not answer to today's problems," Mr Hollinshead said.

The survey by the BIC, which represents about 3,500 United Kingdom importers, showed that business at non-scheme ports grew at a compound rate of 11.1 per cent from 1965 to 1970 and the growth was continuing. As well as higher costs, the survey showed that the time taken to clear goods through non-scheme ports averaged six days whereas in scheme ports it took 14 to 20 days.

Shipping conferences levied port congestion surcharges at many scheme ports but, because of quicker turn-around, non-scheme ports were rarely levied.

The survey also claimed that non-scheme ports were more flexible, worked faster and lost

less through pilfering than scheme ports.

The survey gave cost comparisons between scheme and non-scheme ports. Import charges for canned goods—fruit, meat, fish—per 1,000 kilos, in scheme ports were: Hull £3.75; Liverpool £7.90; Southampton £6.44; Glasgow £5.80 and London £7.50 to £10. Figures for non-scheme ports were: Felixstowe £3.67; Sheerness £2.89; Dover £2.50.

The BIC claims that the present competition between scheme and non-scheme ports is healthy, helps to maintain efficiency and should remain.

"It is hoped that, particularly in view of the economic situation of the country, no action will be taken by the Government to bring non-scheme ports within the orbit of the dock workers' employment scheme."

But the record of scheme ports was defended yesterday by Mr John Lunn, director general of the Port of London Authority. He said the Port of London had made a good profit this year, following profits in the last three years.

"Our pioneer container port at Tilbury is well established as Britain's largest and is one of the top three in Europe. It works every hour of the year. We are Britain's leading grain port, and our grain terminal holds the European record for ship discharge in one day. We are the leading bulk wine port in the country, having pioneered this in the 1950s."

Mr Lunn said the security at London docks was so good that year losses from theft and pilferage were at the rate of 0.005p per £100 of the value of goods passing through.

Some dealers, who have worked frantically during the first half of the year to reduce minimum stock levels, are now worried by the large number of part-exchanges they took in the early part of August. At present low-mileage used car prices are holding up well but dealers are keen to off-load the August part-exchanges at reduced prices.

Unconfirmed reports of remarkable giveaways by importers are circulating in the trade. It is said that one large car manufacturer is offering to give away a new car to anyone who can bring in a used car worth £200 in value to purchasers of new cars.

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Car imports percentage rises in sales boost

By Clifford Webb

A surprise increase in the demand for new cars during the first two weeks of this month has boosted sales of imported cars from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the market at the expense of British manufacturers. Shortage of stocks has prevented them from reacting quickly enough.

Despite the generally depressed state of the car market for the past 10 months (down 25 per cent) importers have been shipping in cars at an estimated rate of over 30,000 a month. Reliable sources in the industry said last night that total import stocks now approached 180,000, sufficient for a 10-month supply. Sales during the first few days of August are always abnormally high because of the rush to take advantage of the August 1 start to the new registration year. This was taken into account when manufacturers forecasted an August new car registration total of 125,000—50 per cent down on last year's record month. Now a further marked burst of buying has forced them to round up 160,000.

But there are increasing fears that the present miniature buying spree is a last fling by motorists who will then retire from the market to sit out a long, hard winter of election campaigning and tight budgetary restrictions.

One manufacturer said last night: "Motorists have been spending quite freely. No one wants cash when inflation is reducing its purchasing power all the time. Motorists have also come to terms with recent car price increases and decided to buy before another inevitable increase."

Some dealers, who have worked frantically during the first half of the year to reduce minimum stock levels, are now worried by the large number of part-exchanges they took in the early part of August. At present low-mileage used car prices are holding up well but dealers are keen to off-load the August part-exchanges at reduced prices.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British statutes and Community law

From Mr Brian Elkan

Sir, The recent case in the Court of Appeal relating to the use of the expressions "champagne cider" and "champagne perry" (H. P. Bulmer Ltd and another v J. Bollinger SA and others) was concerned with the question whether it was necessary to obtain a preliminary ruling from the European Court, and the discretionary powers of the trial judge in that respect.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, graphically illustrated the difference between English statutes and regulations and European Community law. He said: "The treaty is quite unlike any of the enactments to which we have become accustomed. The draftsmen of our statutes have striven to express themselves with the utmost exactness. They have tried to foresee all possible circumstances that may arise and to provide for them. They have forgone brevity. . . . In consequence, the judges have followed suit. They interpret a statute as applying only to the circumstances covered by the very words. They give them a literal interpretation."

In contrast, the treaty laid down principles. It expressed its aims and purposes. All in sentences of moderate length and commendable style. But it lacked precision. It used words and phrases without defining what they meant.

An English lawyer would look for an interpretation clause, but he would look in vain. There was none. All the way through the treaty there were gaps and lacunae. These had to be filled in by the judges, or by regulations or directives. This was the European way.

Regarding the regulations and directives, Lord Denning said: "They are enacted by the Council of Ministers sitting in Brussels for everyone to obey. They are quite unlike our statutory instruments."

"They have to give the reasons on which they are based. So they start off with a preamble, whereas 'whereas' and 'whereas' These show the purpose and intent of the regulations and directives. Then follow the provisions which are to be obeyed. Here again words and phrases are used without defining their meaning. In case of difficulty, recourse is had to the preambles. . . ."

Since January 1, 1973, when we joined the Common law matters which have been element are contr the European Communi 1972 which remedies, in that all . . . provides; cedures from time to ti vided for by or um Treaties . . . shall be nized and available in be enforced accordingly."

When faced with of interpretation, as L ing explained, the courts must follow the F pattern. No longer m examine the words meticulous detail an sense. They must lool purpose or intent. Th limit themselves to i rules of the treaty the meani Community rules."

But they must not themselves to the Eng "They must divine the the treaty and gain in from it." The reneis rules governing lega tion in these cases a fourteenth century. BRIAN ELKAN, 59 Brynston Street, London, W1.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In defence of high-alumina cement

content in the concrete mix. This is a matter of quite paramount importance. 2. We have no evidence that concrete known to have been properly made with the low water/cement ratio—required by the Codes of Practice and strongly emphasized by manufacturers—and otherwise well designed and consolidated, is other than in first class condition, notwithstanding the con version phenomenon. Long-term tests under different atmospheric conditions have amply verified this.

3. "Conversion" and the secondary effects, even on concrete made with a high water/cement ratio, have no significance whatever in any refractory application. (One of the major uses of this cement is for concrete, resistant to furnace temperatures.)

The company for which I am responsible manufacture about 60 per cent of the world's requirements of high-alumina cement (outside the USSR) and

over 90 per cent of this is used for refractory applications where "conversion" is irrelevant. publicity given to the problems is thus in spreading alarm in related fields.

The cement mar produces his product to a standard specific with stringent quality. It is of course rare; "cement" and in con but one ingredient w gain, sand, water, about all vital for a concrete.

The published art rarely mentioned the water/cement ratio and readers could be for getting a wholly wrong impression. It is for u hope this letter will help.

J. T. KAY, President, Lafarge Fondu Interat 157 Avenue Charles de 92521 Neuilly-sur-Sein

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Strong second quarter at Tube Investments

Tube Investments through the second quarter and the first half of 1973, the market had expected a good April period. And that is exactly what it has got, with the price of the opening six months running just over a higher.

It is clear that the swings in the market are much as would expect, though the tubes division has problems slightly better than analysis was going for the domestic appliance at slightly worse. The was, of course, the dividend which was almost certainly hit by the impact of the production was back to the sales were just starting.

steel tube division, on the other hand, was only slightly restricted in the margins of the three-day and since then has clearly doing extremely well on lack of firm demand and prices. For the six months, profits came out 32 per cent better at £9.3m on a 10 per cent sales rise to

major areas to show that improvements in British Aluminium, where there has been a full six months at full capacity. Here the Tubes share half profits is up from 0 to £1.7m. Overseas sales have performed very well, more than doubling to £4.5m.

In the second half, Tubes should be able to do something similar to the first half, pointing to a year pre-tax figure of £4m. It may well be as being as conservative in its forecasting, respective p/e of under prospective yield (on a dividend increase) of 10 per cent at 178p are not to excite the market until then which way the de-tern starts to go this

1974 (1973)
Capitalization £67.1m
Sales £19.4m
Pre-tax profits £13.7m (£16.3m)
Dividend gross 10.75p (9.45p)

ring on increase
The current year Cavenham to derive close on 70 per cent of group sales and profits outside the United Kingdom, a comforting prospect light of the gloomy back- at home. But the annual also underlines the risks remain. As our table shows, cash flow is a substantial base by a substantial There is, however, comfort to be drawn from the cash flow of £16.9m which goes most of the way to compensate for the loss of short-term loans.

all that there are some noises in the chair- report about cash flow, it aims to spend £33.5 on new investment in the next year, excluding any loans, which would imply a cash flow of around £10m. The message here is that the cash resources will for ever, and Cavenham grateful that the demise of Properties, which it acquires some of its properties, did not have an effect.

the shares down 7p to 178p, the p/e ratio



Mr James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham: expecting the bulk of profits from overseas.

and yield are 4 and 7.8 per cent respectively. At this level there is still a case for caution

Acrow
Waiting for Steel to come good

What matters at Acrow is how quickly it can return Steel Group to the £3m or so it was in 1973 when it in fact turned in a £500,000 loss. Acrow reckons on two years, and while its results for the 12 months to last March 31 suggest that Steel put in a disappointing £400,000 before tax, that does represent a £300,000 turnaround mostly in the original interest in the subsidiary.

Group profit as a whole last year was, however, perhaps £1m short of most outside estimates and one is left questioning for the first time in fact turned in a £500,000 loss. Acrow reckons on two years, and while its results for the 12 months to last March 31 suggest that Steel put in a disappointing £400,000 before tax, that does represent a £300,000 turnaround mostly in the original interest in the subsidiary.

But its turnover is 40 per cent up on value so far this year—15 per cent by volume—and if the fact that 70 per cent of its order book is for overseas is any guide, then the failure to hold margins in these opening months ought not to mean too drastic a cut in profitability by the year end.

Certainly Acrow's plans to spend £3m over 18 months in expanding 10 of its operations shows no lack of confidence within the company. And if the cyclical nature of the steel group's sales is as Acrow hopes, and the whole acquisition is on target after two years, then whether or not we see a slight slowing down in the growth rate of the original interest, the "A" shares at 42p on a p/e of 6.8 and yield of 12 per cent, have significant upside potential in more favourable market conditions.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization £10.8m
Sales £60.7m (£43.5m)
Pre-tax profits £3.79m (£2.69m)
Earnings per share 6.16p (6.07p)
Dividend gross 5.1p (5.0p)

Arthur Bell
Lower profits in prospect

Everything is going up at Arthur Bell—except for profits.

And this dichotomy appears almost certain to increase in the second half of the year. So one should perhaps be looking at a full year outcome of pre-tax profits down from £3.56m to around the £3.12m of 1972.

Certainly there can be few complaints on the volume side. Market share has increased in the United Kingdom to around 15 per cent—on a par with Leaver—which compares with the 55 or so per cent of Distillers. Case sales rose in the interim period to end June by double the industry average at 30 per cent, effectively from the standard brand with the cut-price Mackenzie not really figuring. But while the home market brought in £18.9m of the £22.8m sales total, more than half the profits came from overseas, and this with the benefit of only three months of the extra 11-cash price increase.

What has caused the damage is the increase in borrowings and interest charges to finance the higher stock and debt levels. The value of stocks rose by £21m in the first six months to £14.9m, overdrafts by the year end will be around £1m higher at £10m and debtors will be ahead by a roughly equal amount at £16m. Against this, cash flow is running at £2m.

What would help would be for the Government to put the distilling industry on the same basis as the brewers in terms of duty payment. This would unleash £51m in Bells and save the company £25,000 in interest charges annually.

At 90p, the shares are selling at 6.4 times prospective earnings—not that different from what could emerge from Distillers in 1974-75. The worry is that growth in the United Kingdom could slow down later this year and in 1975. This would leave Bell exposed to a much greater extent than Distillers which has the advantage of an 85 per cent export ratio and fatter margins thanks to its total integration.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £9.45m
Sales £22.8m (£17.4m)
Pre-tax profits £1.61m (£1.61m)

Tom Martin
Riding on the aluminium price

British Aluminium's figures provide a clue to the 88 per cent interim profits jump at Tom Martin Metals Group. The aluminium price has been reflecting the fact that demand has at last caught up with supply, and since Martin merged Coley Metals with Tame Valley Alloys, aluminium has accounted for around half the group business.

Copper and copper alloys probably represent a further 30 per cent, and though volatile, the 1974 price has been way above the 1973 average. Stock profits do not figure significantly as Martin's buying and selling prices are based not on a forward view but on the LME levels prevailing. So, the prospect now of some easing in world non-ferrous metal prices points not to stock losses but a reduction in working capital. Not that Martin is too worried on that score, though, as some £300,000 of net cash currently under its belt.

The real question is whether volume demand—up to 35 per cent at Martin in the first half—will decline markedly when engineering feels the draught of the consumer spending recession. The fully diluted prospective p/e of around 5 at 41p offers little speculative attraction, and, as a relatively high quality scrap metal situation, Martin's appeal, very much depends on the view one takes of engineering prospects.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £6.2m
Sales £11.2m (£7.37m)
Pre-tax profits £1.37m (£0.73m)
Dividend gross 1.04p (0.89p)

Anyone who had taken the precaution of reading the Fair Trading Act—and Part X in particular—need not be surprised by yesterday's move by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to extend greatly the investigation of restrictive trade practices deep into the service industries.

Fortunately, those who have been blissfully unaware that they could be hauled before the Restrictive Practices Court for illegal behaviour are being allowed eight weeks to tell Mrs Williams what they think.

Since there are well over 2,500 trade associations, many of which have long experience of living with the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, which will want to know what constitutes a registrable agreement. Broadly, any two or more parties who supply commercial services and operate any restraint on the supply or buying of their services will be caught in Mrs Williams' net, unless, of course, they choose to break the law in the hope of not being caught, risking some stiff penalties.

The next question has to be whether the restrictions make an agreement legally enforceable to Mr Methven. The answer has to be given in some dusty legal language, but they relate to the following five main restraints on competition:

1—The charges to be made, quoted or paid for designated services supplied, offered, or obtained.
2—The terms or conditions on or subject to which services are to be supplied or obtained.
3—The ways in which, if any, or the scale (if any) on which services are to be made available, supplied, or obtained.

4—The form or manner in which services are to be made available, supplied or obtained.
5—The persons or classes or persons for whom or from whom, or the areas or places in or from which, services are to be made available or supplied or are to be obtained.

Clearly, these are rather wide-ranging definitions of competition restraints, and, given the proliferation of trade associations all trying to preserve some sense of order as well as initiating collective action on matters of importance to their sector of business life, lawyers are going to be busy combing the minute books and other documents. Any recommendation that may have been made to a service trade on some matter will need to be scrutinised as potentially illegal.

Manufacturers and their associations, have long lived with the dangers of being hauled before the Restrictive Practices Court. Indeed, some have learned to share their views expertly on the thin ice between legal arrangements and the murky waters of bad business behaviour.

Since 1956 thousands of restrictions of competition have been scrapped, while others have been varied to avoid expensive court hearings. Others have just gone underground, posing a problem for Mr Methven in rooting out the secret collusion between companies.

There are perceptive attempts to form price rings that evade the law. Many "gentleman's understandings" not to make products supplied by another are known to exist. Information is often shared in ways to defeat detection. Markets get carved up to preserve orderly competition. Yet there is general agree-

ment that the 1956 Act and the old Registrar did a magnificent job in exposing manufacturers and suppliers of goods—from galvanised tanks to basic slag—who sought to restrict competition in one way or another. Now the Government wants to remedy one big defect of the old Act: it did not cover commercial services.

Mrs Williams, in designating the services she wants to be subject to registration and Court investigation, has not taken some partisan step. In fact, the Fair Trade Act was very central to the Conservative Government's hopes of promoting more competition in the economy. The Secretary of State is just triggering the mechanism of their Act to call up potentially illegal service agreements.

As a safeguard, the last Government built in a period when interested parties could make representations, and Mrs Williams is now a wise enough hand to ensure that the closing date of October 17 for written representations is in fact longer than that required by the Act.

A Parliamentary Order, subject to affirmative resolution in the Commons, will, after this period, begin the process of registration of restrictive pacts for Mr Methven's study.

Mr Methven's role is to consider which pacts materially restrict competition or are likely to cause some detriment to the public. If they do not, in his view, then he can recommend the Government not to refer them to the court.

There are, of course, some special exclusions. International sea transport services do not come in the net nor do civil airline operators. They are subject to other controls. Road

Maurice Corina discusses the latest proposal by Mrs Shirley Williams

Towards a fairer deal from the service industries

standings—that reduce competition in some way or another. Such arrangements must be registered, and they may (unless they are abandoned or amended) go before the Restrictive Practices Court.

The restrictions on competition are presumed to be contrary to the public interest unless they can be justified in terms of the gateways of the Fair Trade laws. The only potentially soft option for those affected is to hope that Mr Methven and his staff will not take the agreement before the court because in their view it contains only insignificant restrictions.

What providers of services, whether they are the local motor school or a stockbroking firm, will want to know is what constitutes a registrable agreement. Broadly, any two or more parties who supply commercial services and operate any restraint on the supply or buying of their services will be caught in Mrs Williams' net, unless, of course, they choose to break the law in the hope of not being caught, risking some stiff penalties.

The next question has to be whether the restrictions make an agreement legally enforceable to Mr Methven. The answer has to be given in some dusty legal language, but they relate to the following five main restraints on competition:

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4—The form or manner in which services are to be made available, supplied or obtained.
5—The persons or classes or persons for whom or from whom, or the areas or places in or from which, services are to be made available or supplied or are to be obtained.

Clearly, these are rather wide-ranging definitions of competition restraints, and, given the proliferation of trade associations all trying to preserve some sense of order as well as initiating collective action on matters of importance to their sector of business life, lawyers are going to be busy combing the minute books and other documents. Any recommendation that may have been made to a service trade on some matter will need to be scrutinised as potentially illegal.

Manufacturers and their associations, have long lived with the dangers of being hauled before the Restrictive Practices Court. Indeed, some have learned to share their views expertly on the thin ice between legal arrangements and the murky waters of bad business behaviour.

Since 1956 thousands of restrictions of competition have been scrapped, while others have been varied to avoid expensive court hearings. Others have just gone underground, posing a problem for Mr Methven in rooting out the secret collusion between companies.

There are perceptive attempts to form price rings that evade the law. Many "gentleman's understandings" not to make products supplied by another are known to exist. Information is often shared in ways to defeat detection. Markets get carved up to preserve orderly competition. Yet there is general agree-

ment that the 1956 Act and the old Registrar did a magnificent job in exposing manufacturers and suppliers of goods—from galvanised tanks to basic slag—who sought to restrict competition in one way or another. Now the Government wants to remedy one big defect of the old Act: it did not cover commercial services.

Mrs Williams, in designating the services she wants to be subject to registration and Court investigation, has not taken some partisan step. In fact, the Fair Trade Act was very central to the Conservative Government's hopes of promoting more competition in the economy. The Secretary of State is just triggering the mechanism of their Act to call up potentially illegal service agreements.

As a safeguard, the last Government built in a period when interested parties could make representations, and Mrs Williams is now a wise enough hand to ensure that the closing date of October 17 for written representations is in fact longer than that required by the Act.

A Parliamentary Order, subject to affirmative resolution in the Commons, will, after this period, begin the process of registration of restrictive pacts for Mr Methven's study.

Mr Methven's role is to consider which pacts materially restrict competition or are likely to cause some detriment to the public. If they do not, in his view, then he can recommend the Government not to refer them to the court.

There are, of course, some special exclusions. International sea transport services do not come in the net nor do civil airline operators. They are subject to other controls. Road

hauliers covered by the Traffic Commissioners have certain statutory controls preserved.

Building society arrangements for fixing interest rates are safe. Also excluded is any agreement to which the Bank of England is a party and the arrangement relates to monetary or credit policy.

The City will also be partly relieved that an agreement to which the only parties are authorised by or under the Companies Act or insurance legislation will not invite scrutiny.

But these exclusions still leave Mr Methven with a pretty wide-ranging brief. And it is unwise for any trader or commercial firm just to carry on waiting for the actual Order to go through Parliament before deciding whether they are affected or not.

Mrs Williams plans for formal registration within three months of the Order being confirmed—not much time. And it is an important point that if this is not done in this period then any doubtful practice is clearly unlawful, not enjoying the temporary protection from any sanction provided for registered agreements which may or may not be cleared from court investigation.

No one has known just how widespread are restrictive practices in the service industries. Many have suspicions. What is certain is that registration will uncover a vast network of doubtful behaviour that has long needed attention by anti-trust legislators.

Methven can be expected to take some early cases before the court to make an example of those party to the more glaring schemes to defeat reasonable competition.

machinery. Similar work is going on at Abilbon, in Scotland, to increase output of axles and gearboxes.

But this is small fry when compared with the £300m which Mercedes-Benz have spent in the past 10 years to push through a complete modernization and expansion of their worldwide truck facilities.

Diesel engine production has been completely rationalized on one family of engines with the same bore and stroke. The vast Mannheim engine plant contains a bewildering array of mass production machinery. The truck assembly plant at Wörth incorporates many car assembly line techniques and is computer controlled.

Mr Ellis admits that it will be another three years before he has completed the rationalization of his present range of trucks. But he insists that the complicated line up of Leyland, AEC, Guy and Scammell, built by a 30,000-strong labour force scattered in 15 major factories, is not as unwieldy as it looks.

"I don't want to fall into the trap that has caught so many of my car colleagues where they have over 20,000 men on a single site. Half that number is quite enough for effective supervision," he says.

"The essence of truck building is flexibility. I can switch my plants from one model to another and from one market to another in times which make my car colleagues turn green with envy. I have never failed to produce a profit in good years and bad years, mainly because of that flexibility. Mercedes have got themselves into a position where they have rationalized to such a degree that if, for instance, new pollution and noise regulations demand changes in engine design they will be in the soup. They are very dependent on the European market which takes more than 60 per cent of their production."

Nevertheless, he insists that he is not underdaring the importance of Mercedes' recent move to buy back their United Kingdom truck business from the Thomas Tilling Group and replace it with a wholly-owned operation. "There are some very high stakes being played for here. This is the biggest commercial vehicle market in Europe, but there are too many British and foreign manufacturers trying to sell here now."

"Only those prepared to put huge investment into establishing and backing a first-class sales and service network are going to make progress against domestic manufacturers. We know because we face the same problems in pushing into Europe. The investment called for is quite frightening. Mercedes seem to be in a position to do that, but there are a lot who are not. I can say this with certainty, that when we are in a better supply position there will be one hell of a battle."

The build-up to that battle is already in evidence at Wakefield, Yorkshire. On a newly acquired 36-acre site there Mercedes have moved with surprising speed to establish a central import and workshop depot. Already it holds more than 1,200 vehicles—about half the company's estimated requirements for this year.

But the key development is a customs bonded compound on the same site which will itself hold 1,200 vehicles. It enables the German company to hold huge stocks without paying import duty until the vehicles are actually withdrawn for customers. With delivery times a deciding factor in a market which is still the only buoyant sector of the motor industry, Mercedes could well steal a march on the well-established Swedes, and on a British Leyland with production problems exacerbated by a serious shortage of diesel pistons, piston rings, and heavy duty tyres.

Clifford Webb

British Leyland's battle for the heavy lorry market



Ron Ellis, managing director of British Leyland's truck and bus division: three years before rationalization task is completed.

ators will have to be restricted in their use of urban roads. As Mr Ellis points out: "The high cost of fuel, and the inevitability of even higher costs makes the economics of 38-ton operation so attractive that British industry as a whole cannot afford to move its goods at prices which are at the moment prohibitive compared with competitors in Europe."

This may explain the logic behind the move to heavier trucks which originally let in Volvo some six years ago. They had proved trucks in the 32/38-ton sector, but it does not explain why British Leyland took so long to produce competitive models and why, in addition to the Swedes, the Germans, French, Dutch and Italians are now making inroads here.

Mr Ellis is nothing if not a realist. "I suppose you can say we had it too easy when with the benefit of a very strong tariff barrier for protection we took 40 per cent of the total British commercial vehicle market. It was inevitable that when the barriers started to come down after membership of the European Economic Community we should lose some of this."

He says that, rightly or wrongly, hauliers thought they had sound reasons for buying Volvos. Since then a number of other factors had helped the importers. It had become the "in thing" to buy foreign. But most important of all, British Leyland had been unable to produce sufficient trucks to meet demand.

"I could divert production from export markets to defend the home market and that would be comparatively easy in the short term. But I say that only do so at the expense of overseas markets with enormous growth potential such as Iran where we shall be selling 5,000 big trucks in the next two years and where the long term prospects are unlimited. There are also mouth-watering opportunities opening up in the developing countries

of black Africa and the Arab Middle East."

The simple answer of course is to increase production. But that is what he is doing within the confines of the corporation's already hard-pressed finances. He is tackling it not by the erection of vast greenfield plants such as Mercedes have done at Wörth, near Karlsruhe, but by removing bottlenecks in the present set up.

The biggest of these is diesel engine production. The restriction here is not lack of facilities or manpower to build engines but the supply of castings, cylinders and cylinder heads. Output at the Leyland foundry is being raised from 450 tons a week to 600 by the installation of new

out of the community meeting on Tuesday week.

The government does not want to give the extra 11 per cent VAT rebate to all farmers. The farmers say that they will wait until after the Brussels meeting on September 3, but if they don't like what they see there may be another march on Brussels as in 1971, "and this time we'll be taking pitchforks," they promise.

For Pierre Lardinois, EEC agricultural commissioner with a job comparable to wrestling an octopus with one hand tied behind his back.

Business Diary: Lovejoy on the track for BR • Dutch farmers angry

Lovejoy has been hired into railway vandalism. Idealism of the soccer field, but the vandalism attempt on a plan to drive 75 new track through the counties.

By a landscape architect retained by the Railways Board as their principal consultant on the Tunnel rail link between Kent, and the planned for White City, London.

Recommendations, translated into recommendations by the tent of Environment, then, in some degree, find a way back to Lovejoy, who is no fewer than six De- of Environment's advisory committee.

By principal partner in firm, architects, town and landscape architect Lovejoy & Partners, mediate past president of Institute of Landscape.

given him certain "priorities", but wild horses, say runaway trains, would not drag out of him what these might be.

What he would say was that his experience in advising the Department of Environment on motorway landscaping had informed his approach to this railway project.

We in Britain, he said, had approached the planning of railways wrongly. While motorways were landscaped, every conceivable form of rubbish, architectural or otherwise, was allowed to back onto railways.

Lovejoy sees the rail link as "the gateway to the United Kingdom", and is preparing to argue a case for ensuring that the gateway is as attractive as possible. Lovejoy replied that the idea was to do some of both. While it was true that all 75 miles of track would be new, much of it would involve doubling up or running parallel to existing track.

Where the track went through scruffy areas, he would be looking for ways and means of cleaning them up. Where it went through open countryside it was his brief to reduce the impact of the railway, whether by moulding bridges into their surroundings by damming down the noise or by planting trees.

Lovejoy says that he means to make the "widest" recommendations, in the sense that he isn't necessarily going to say what the British Railways Board wants to hear. On the other hand, he won't say yesterday what it was they wanted to hear.

"If I thought that there should be a tunnel all the way from White City to Dover, I would say so," Lovejoy affirmed. Now there's a thought to test anybody's Europeanism.

After a diagnosis whose caution was in the best tradition of medicine the National Institute of Industrial Psychology decided yesterday to nurse itself back to health.

As Business Diary reported on Tuesday, the institute, last year fell on hard times after 50 years' work, and now exists in little more than name and

the hopes of its director, Dr Richard Buzzard.

The institute yesterday persuaded the institute's council to share those hopes, and an appeal for funds to this end is to be made to the institute's corporate and individual members.

"We have some forms of income, but we still have a desperate cash flow problem," Dr Buzzard said after the meeting. "But if some of our members donated the amount of their old subscriptions and some were a little more generous we might be going in some limited way."

"We are being extremely cautious and if in the next three months we seem to be making no progress we will have to think again. I think that is the only fair way of going about it."

The institute will begin by reopening its information service.

Eventually the institute needs about £250,000 to really get going.

Dutch farmers, arguably the most efficient in Europe, may soon be sharpening up their pitchforks—and not just for the haymaking. They're not impressed by the government's increasing farm support programme, and as the Dutch say, they feel "right through their clogs", that precious little will come



Hollowood

"If I'd taken your advice and sold when the index was at 400, we'd now be facing a crippling wealth tax."

scuffy areas, he would be looking for ways and means of cleaning them up. Where it went through open countryside it was his brief to reduce the impact of the railway, whether by moulding bridges into their surroundings by damming down the noise or by planting trees.

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Chesterfield Properties

From the circulated statement of Mr. Harold H. Wingate (Chairman):

The net profit of £711,032 for 1973 was £99,000 more than the previous year. The Board recommends the maximum increase in dividend to give a total of 16.5373% gross for the full year.

Properties held for development do not represent a significant portion of portfolio and the status of your Company's affairs is such that it is able to meet all its outgoings, including interest.

The Board estimates that when the rent freeze ends, rental income will immediately increase by at least £200,000.

High interest rates and the tax on first lettings make it imprudent for your Company to continue development and investment activities in the United Kingdom as it has in the past, except in special circumstances, but further progress has been made overseas. In Holland, your Company has a 25% interest in Crel B.V. whose subsidiaries are active in West Germany and own one site in Spain. In France, where the Company has a 50% interest in a portfolio of properties of exceptional quality, overall progress in lettings is satisfactory.

Annual General Meeting: 21st August 1974.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, 38 Curzon Street, London W1Y 8EY.

BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

هكذا من اجل

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 23

SECRETARIAL

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

RUSSIAN/ENGLISH

Circa £2,500 p.a.

Kellogg International, world wide designers and consultants to the petrochemical industry, require a Russian/English bilingual secretary to join them at their offices at Baker Street.

Applicants aged 21+, should be experienced secretaries with English shorthand and typing qualifications, and be able to type in Russian. They will have perfect command of Russian and English, and some technical understanding of the engineering industry would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be expected to travel to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

A salary of around £2,500 p.a. will be offered, plus Luncheon Vouchers and three weeks' holiday.

Please contact Mrs. Anne Barnard,

Kellogg International Corporation

62/72 Chiltern Street,
London W1M 2AD
Telephone 01-486 4444

SECRETARY

Personnel Department c £1,975 p.a.

An opportunity has arisen within a well-established department for a Secretary who has an interest in personnel administration. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of interesting duties, concerned with many aspects of personnel activities, including recruitment, employee relations and committee correspondence.

The successful applicant will be expected to have had 2-3 years' experience of reasonable secretarial work, combined with a sound knowledge of personnel administration. The post offers a wide range of interesting duties, concerned with many aspects of personnel activities, including recruitment, employee relations and committee correspondence.

If you are interested and would like further information and/or an application to be made on your behalf, please write to: Personnel Officer, Allen & Hambury Limited, Bethnal Green, London E5 8JA.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY/PA

German/English

To work for the Technical Director of an International Company of Consulting Engineers based in St. James's Square.

We need a girl with fluent German as well as top-class secretarial skills, with English shorthand, to organise the life of a busy man in a fast-moving environment. Salary negotiable around £2,300 p.a.

Call Kathy Bell on 01-839 6678, or write to her at

Chem Systems International Ltd.,
28 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JH.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

£2,300+

Small, international company in the magazine and newspaper publishing business, is looking for two directors' secretaries. Offices in Georgian house in Holborn, near shops and tube. Immaculate shorthand and typing needed; one Director needs excellent German, and a German or Swiss-speaking girl would be preferred. Other secretary should have a good working knowledge of French. Salary between £2,300 and £2,500 depending on experience and qualifications.

Please ring 01-242 6346

ALANGATE AGENCY

SECRETARY/P.A. £2,500 p.a.
First-class shorthand Secretary of graduate or at least A-level standard to assist a well-known Company's Chairman.
LEGAL SECRETARY £2,300 p.a.
Age 30-plus. Good shorthand, with considerable legal experience, and the ability to undertake Solicitor's Clerk duties. Putney-based International Company.
LEGAL SECRETARY £2,200 p.a.
Our client, a SW1 Company, is seeking a young P.A. Shorthand Secretary with two years' experience. Good educational background preferred. Friendly colleagues.
LEGAL SECRETARY £2,000 p.a.
Senior young Legal Secretary (Litigation) is sought by W1 firm with modern offices. Interesting and varied work. Ring Kate Neale on 405 7201, open until 6 p.m.

GENERAL

PUBLISHERS PROGRESS CO-ORDINATOR
required as Assistant to Executive Editor. Duties to include co-ordinating flow of manuscripts, proofs, etc. between Editorial and Production Departments. Attention to detail, scheduling and ability to work on own initiative. Good shorthand and typing. Salary £2,300 p.a. For further information contact Sue Little, Staff, Progress, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0JH.

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LADIES—Fashion Importers require young lady 20+ for varied and interesting work in West End showroom. Good salary and typing ability preferred. Salary negotiable. 01-580 3945-7.

THE DANCE CENTRE, W.C.2 is looking for someone to run their retail shop. Good salary and typing ability. Contact Eddy, 436 6544.

WELL EDUCATED Young "A" level women with good shorthand and typing skills. Good salary and nice office. Ring 01-580 3945-7.

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SECRETARY/P.A. Theatrical and TV Co. Mayfair area. £2,200 p.a. Ring 01-229 4271.

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Preferred age 25-30 years.

Salary in excess of £2,000 per annum.

Attractive, well-spoken and intelligent secretary with good shorthand and typing speeds required by partner in firm of Stockbrokers. Applicants, who should have previously worked at Director level, must be capable of using their own initiative and be able to converse with clients. Experience in the use of an IBM Executive Typewriter would be advantageous.

If you feel that you have the necessary qualifications and wish to work in congenial surroundings, please telephone Lord Charles Churchill at 01-625 8915 or write to:

HALLIDAY SIMPSON & CO.,
RELIANCE HOUSE,
123-127 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4

marking envelope "Secretarial Vacancy".

SECRETARY

To join Mayfair-based property company. Responsible to Assistant Company Secretary. Applicants should have good shorthand speeds and be accurate typists. The department, headed by a Director, who is also the Company Secretary, deals in a wide variety of subjects and it is expected that the successful applicant will be able to work on her own initiative and be able to fit into a young team.

Salary negotiable depending on age (18-25 preferred) and experience.

Apply to Miss J. Maher, Taylor Woodrow Property Company Ltd., 18, Park Street, London, W.1.

(Telephone 01-499 9221).

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TO LAW PARTNER

One of the partners in a leading firm of London solicitors needs a secretary. Legal experience preferable but not essential. Good shorthand and typing speeds required. Working conditions are pleasant in modern offices in the region of Holborn Tube Station.

A good salary (£2,000-ish) according to experience and ability goes with the job, as well as four weeks' holiday, L.V.s, and fringe benefits.

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High salary, reviewed annually to match performance, profit sharing, L.V.s, other attractive fringe benefits. Life can be rewarding in an international firm of Chartered Surveyors if you are a Secretary with good skills, initiative and personality to deal with a Partner who expects only the best.

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Telephone: 01-493 6040.

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20 plus

required for industrial manager of national property consultants to work with young, lively team in their Belgravia offices.

Good salary plus bonuses.
Ring: Caroline on 235 0591

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required immediately for managing director of company in the Arts, Professions and Business. The successful candidate should be able to use her own initiative and deal with the managing director in a friendly and efficient manner. Salary up to £2,500 p.a. according to experience and qualifications. Ring George King on 764 7722

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Young Shorthand Secretary with at least one year's experience required for large Management Consultancy near St. James's. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus L.V.s and bonus. Please ring Rosemary Alcock at 590 6886 to arrange interview.

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Young Charly in W.1 is looking for a Shorthand Secretary for her Children's Aid. Sal. £1,700. Come and join us in the fight against child abuse and see the difference you can make. Ring 01-459 1678.

PUBLISHING

Science editor of well-known publishing firm needs bright secretary to help in various duties. 4 weeks holiday, £1,850. Ring: Sara, 493 4361.

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Major firm of Chartered Accountants, E.C.4, require a Part-time Secretary, capable of handling partner, staff, clients and correspondence. Salary negotiable in excess of £2,000. Ring: Jane Nichols on 01-835 8121.

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for theatrical business manager. Part-time, approximately 20 hours weekly. Minimum £1,300 per hour. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus L.V.s and bonus. Ring: 555 8 D. The Times or phone, 876 5558 1 weekend only.

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with shorthand and typing. Good salary and typing. Ring: 555 8 D. The Times or phone, 876 5558 1 weekend only.

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Applications to Department of Neurology, The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8LP. Tel: 278 2812.

including £126 London Welthins.

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Required to work for Professor G. C. C. Head of the Department of Neurology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be expected to use her own initiative and be able to converse with clients. Experience in the use of an IBM Executive Typewriter would be advantageous.

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A good salary (£2,000-ish) according to experience and ability goes with the job, as well as four weeks' holiday, L.V.s, and fringe benefits.

*Phone: 242 3826

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Miss F. M. MacDonald
Group Personnel Services
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Tel: 01-623 3020

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